MAHABLE... BY COMFORTAB... RS. WELLINGTON CYCLE ... Co East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Whe... WELL... MO... You are b... with them. Tele... "WELLINGTON CYCLISTS" POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 243 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
Oct,				
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	...	...
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	...	...
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
7th Nov,	Khyber ..	9000	...	...
14th "	Persia ..	8000	...	...
21st "	Medina ..	12500	...	...
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	...	...
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	...	...
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Arabia ..	8000	...	...

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	12th Oct
Ktrin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	7th Oct	16th Oct
Ivo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	26th Oct.	7th Nov
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Saigon Maru.	4538	T. Watanabe	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct.	4th Nov.
Ume Maru	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI.
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	...	19th Oct.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	...	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd.class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	432	332
London via Marseilles	639	1,033	488	702
Liverpool	606	909	468	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer Tonnage. Leave Bombay

S. S. "UMTATA," 3,560 on October 5, 1915

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided [illegible] Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time	Route
"LINGA,"	2,185	Tuesday 11 a.m.,	12th Oct.*	
"LHASA,"	2,184	Saturday, 16th October,	†Direct.	

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA", 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA", 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 22nd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.,R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Glympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	2rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

* To Glasgow direct.

† To Marseilles and Liverpool.

§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST.MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of on stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 803 Telephone Nos. 108 & 140

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 39,998,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney, (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles, (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHORT ADVTS.

...TO LET" and "FOR SALE" ...e charged at the following ...UST BE PREPAID:— ...ENTS not exceeding twenty ... per insertion; every additional line (or...rus) or part of a line 4 annas. Heading count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

THE UNDERSIGNED supplies carriages, phaeton and tonga, from Wathar to Panchgani and Mahableshwar on hire. BAPOO SHERKER, Wai, Branch, Panchgani. 1390.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCUS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a pedigree wire haired or Sealyham TERRIER PUPPY. B. O. HUTCHISON, 7th Hussars, Trimulgherry, Deccan. 903

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science for the Alfred High School, Bhavnagar. Candidates should apply, stating terms and giving full particulars to The DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION, Bhavnagar. 2029

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for Teachers' Posts in Government Schools in the Nagpur Circle.

Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Law students need not apply.

Nagpur, Central Provinces. 902

WANTED for the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Sakchi Office, DRAUGHTSMAN with knowledge of building construction, must be competent to draw up estimates and complete details from sketches. Written applications with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to be sent to THE COMPANY at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or at THE WORKS Sakchi, via Kalimati, B. N. Ry. 904

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED two ELECTRIC MISTRIES for Electrical Instrument repairs on Rs. 75 and Rs. 30 per mensem, respectively, and two WATCH MAKERS on Rs. 25 per mensem each. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, E. I. Ry. Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET, Agent

Calcutta, 5th October, 1915. 903

WANTED two GRADUATES, one strong in Mathematics and the other in Languages, to take up work on the 22nd of November next, as ASSISTANTS in the Poona Native Institution, on salaries of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 45 each per mensem. Graduates willing to serve at least for one complete year should apply, with their testimonials, to the Undersigned before the 31st instant.

P. V. JOGDAND, Secretary, P. N. I.

905

WANTED for the College of Engineering, Madras, an ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

The duties generally will be to assist the Professor of Electrical Engineering in the laboratories and drawing offices.

Both academical and practical qualifications are essential.

Salary Rs. 200—40 (biennial)—400 per mensem.

The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation.

Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to October 31st, 1915.

W. H. JAMES, Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.

906

WANTED.

WANTED applications from men of all grades and qualifications. For terms, apply to KAPOOR & Co., Appointment Agents, Delhi. 2024

WANTED a GRADUATE as INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Starting salary Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Darbar Ali-Rajpur, C. I. 909

WANTED—at once a LADY TYPIST must be thoroughly experienced in General Mercantile Office correspondence Only Europeans need apply to Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2015

WANTED LITERARY WORK BY experienced journalist. Editing, translating, compiling, etc., undertaken, correspondence invited with Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2017

WANTED—Will Lady kindly recommend (maid) NURSE for Lady and daughter of 11.

Address Mrs. BATCHELOR, c/o E. Batchelor, I.C.S., Wardha, C. P. 907

WANTED an experienced MAN to take charge of the Export Department (Seed, etc.), in Bombay. Apply stating terms and experience to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., Shanti Sadan, Ahmedabad. 908

WANTED experienced European or Eurasian CHILDREN'S NURSE for end of October at Mhow for two girls, aged 6 and 2 years. Wages Rs. 40—45.

Apply to Mrs. BROUGHTON, 12, General's Road, Mhow, C.I. 900

WANTED an EXPERT SOAP MAKER. Only those with practical experience need apply. Apply stating terms with testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce Committee, "Bedford House," Bangalore. 901

WANTED a GRADUATE for a Mofussil High School capable of teaching Sanskrit to the 7th standard. Salary Rs. 65—75, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER c/o. M. R. KALE, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 2035

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE.—Nice Canoe-shaped LANDAULETTE by Fort Coach Factory. Very little used. Apply to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2030

FOR SALE.—One lot of motor cycle tyres sizes 26 by 2½ and 26 by 2. For particulars. Apply "Y" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 899

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET—A very good flat in Datoo bhoy Mansions. Two large bed rooms and one small, drawing room, dining room etc. Fine wide verandah on two sides. Electric lights fans and lift. For further particulars. Apply to:—

E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents.

Hummum Street. Office Telephone No. 2611. House Telephone No. 458.

LIGHT, airy and convenient New Blocks TO BE LET to Hindus only, in Bhagirthibai Building at Chikalwadi near Grant Road. Each Block is separate and has ample open space and consists of, one hall 14 x 14 with open gallery in front extra, two bed-rooms each 12x14, one kitchen 10x10 with tap, one spare room 10 x 10 and separate privy and bath-room with tap. The rent of each Block on ground floor Rs. 35, on first floor Rs. 40 and on second floor Rs. 45. For particulars and inspection of Blocks, apply to, Tukaram Jawaji, Jawaji Bhawan, Tardeo Bombay. 2003

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Small breezy FLAT situated Rampart Row, Fort, Electric Lights and fans. Painted wooden floor. Apply THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR Co. 2006

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.—1st floor west side and 2nd floor east side of the DONALD HOUSE, Barrow Road, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 120 per month respectively. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Meadows Street, Bombay. 2019

TO LET from 1st November, a top floor flat with 2 bed rooms, drawing and dining combined, 2 dressing rooms, 1 pantry, 1 verandah facing west, 1 servant's quarter, electric lights and fans.

Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Telephone 2569. 2033

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 19th October, 1915, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1916.

B. Miscellaneous country stores.
D. Stationery and paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th September, 1915. 1829

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHA CHHAGANLAL HEMJI, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a grocer ..... Deceased

VITHALDAS HEMJI, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, the brother of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 6th day of October, 1915

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

2031

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the late KHATIZABIBI sometimes called KHADIJABIBI, wife of HAJI ESMAIL, HAJI EBRAHIM DUDHA, late of Rander Suni Mahomedan ..... Deceased.

HAJI ESMAIL HAJI EBRAHIM DUDHA, of Rander Suni Mahomedan a landed proprietor residing at Rander at present temporarily residing in Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration of Adm...

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI, The 4th day of October, 1915.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co. Petitioner's Attorneys.

2037

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the CINEMA DE LUXE THEATRES Co., Ltd. (In liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive offers till 20th October, at 12 noon for the contract of farming the Alhambra Theatre of the above company, situated at Sandhurst Road, under the following conditions. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

1. The contract to begin from 1st November 1915, and will be for 12 months.

2. The lessee to keep the building in a proper state of repair and to be responsible for all the repairs to the machinery, etc., and all requisitions of the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Police or the Government Engineers and all other repairs and requirements of the Theatre.

3. The lessee to be responsible for payment of all Municipal taxes, water taxes, licenses, ground rent to the Improvement Trust and any other taxes payable in respect of the Theatre.

4. An amount equal to a month's rent should accompany the Tender which if not accepted will be returned without any deduction otherwise the same will be treated as a deposit to remain with the undersigned during the pendency of the Lease.

5. A lease will have to be entered into on terms to be hereafter settled and at the cost of the Lessee.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to the undersigned, or to his Attorneys Messrs. MULLA & MULLA.

R. D. SETHNA, Official Liquidator.

2027 57, Esplanade Road, Fort. Bombay, 12th October, 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,

and

In the matter of the PIONEER BANK, Limited.

The National Financing and Commission Corporation Limited .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for winding up the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of September 1915, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod in Chambers by the abovenamed Petitioner the National Financing and Commission Corporation Limited a creditor of the said Bank and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 13th day of November 1915 and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Bank desirous to oppose the making of an Order for winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or Counsel for that purpose and copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1915.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON, Attorneys for the Petitioners.

9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2034

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company which is called on Saturday, the 9th October, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Liquidators, Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, stands adjourned to Thursday the 14th October 1915 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place as aforesaid.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY, Liquidators, The Gujarat Automobile Transport Co. Ltd. (In voluntary Liquidation.

Bombay, 11th October, 1915. 2032

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "CASTALIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Alexandra Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

Graham's Building, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1915. 2026

NOTICE.

RE: CARGOES OF HOSTILE FIRMS IN LIQUIDATION PER S. S. LICHTENFELS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "LICHTENFELS" indented through hostile firms, which were, or have been, granted licenses to liquidate their business are requested to communicate with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, in respect of delivery of the cargo.

P. S. MELLOR, Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.

2028

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DOONGERSEY SURJI, as real and beneficial owner of an undivided moiety of the property hereunder described purchased by him through his nominee his son TULSIDAS DOONGERSEY has contracted to sell and the said nominee Tulsidas Doongersey has contracted to confirm the sale by his father the said Doongersey Surji to the purchaser who is my client, the said undivided moiety of the said property hereunder described; all persons having any claim or interest therein or thereon or to any part thereof either by way of sale exchange gift inheritance trust mortgage charge possession lease lien easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office opposite the Bombay Small Causes Court, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages thereon situate lying and being at Mogul Gully Upper Mahim in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,072 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 205 New Nos. 3847, 4396 Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 1/164 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5583 (1 to 2), 5584 (1 to 4) Street No. 59, 59A, 60, 60A, 60B, 60C and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the West by the Mogul Gully on the East by the prperty of the Mahim Ramji Mandir on the North by the property belonging to the Church of St. Paul and on the South the property belonging to Nathu Walji now in the occupation of Rukhmani Vahuji widow of Narsinhlalji Maharaj.

Dated the 30th day of September 1915.

SADASHANKER M. BHAT. Vakil for the Purchaser.

2035

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1861

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

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MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese Stores, The Mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON, Manager.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
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White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND,

LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

It Goes Down Easily.—Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, taste so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. p-2

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TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.
TENTH AND ELEVENTH EPISODES.
AS PLAYED BY THE GREAT PATHE PLAYERS IN 20 EPISODES.
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3 SHOWS—on week days—3 SHOWS.
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WE HAD GIVEN
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Of this wonderful Film.
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The Programme includes Two Editions of Pathes Gazette, a scientific film, and a beautifully coloured comedy by Wiffles the Prince of all Comedians.
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Complete in eight weekly instalments, each of 7,000 feet.
A Film all London have enthusiastically taken to!!

PRICES AS USUAL
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Price As. 8, or by post As. 9.

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SANDHURST ROAD.
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Rs. 500 Prize.
SEE OTHER PAGE.

9-30. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-30.
p. m. To-night, at 9-30 p. m. MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents p. m.
THE BANDMANN GAIETY Co.
The highly amusing topical Revue
TUES.. / WED.. "SOMETHING DOING!"
From the Empire Theatre, London.
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 4 to 8 Annas. PLAN at ROSE & Co.
MONS. CAPELLANI of 'Mysteries of Paris' fame in a most original 3-part Comedy Drama
6-30. "THE SIN OF JEAN PERLOT." 6-30.
p. m. You have seen this great artiste in serious Drama. p. m.
Come and see his quaint humour as a rejected but faithful lover.
THE LATEST FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS!!
THE HEROES OF SOUCHEZ RETURNING FROM VICTORY, FRENCH CHASSEURS in the Artois, where the present great battle is being fought.
OCEAN BATTLEFIELDS.—Remarkable naval pictures.
2 PATHE GAZETTES THIS WEEK—Nos. 339 & 340.

MARTIN'S PIOL STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxatives that cures." D 24

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Mr. BHARUCHA the COLLECTOR of THANA and the DISTRICT JUDGE Mr. DIXIT.
Only Two Popular Plays, of the well-known
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
Patronized by H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda).
SANT TUKARAM THEATRE
AT KALYAN
Specially in aid of the
THANA AEROPLANE FUND
On Saturday night, 16th Oct., 1915
MANAPAMAN.
On Monday night, 18th Oct., 1915
VIDYAHARANA.
After performing these plays, the Mandali will leave Kalyan for Hyderabad (Deccan).
Admission Fees, Rs. 5, 3, 2½, 1, As. 12, 8.
Tickets of chairs can only be had at
Rasaheb Bapusaheb Phadake
Kalyan, from 11th October.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandli.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 4

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)
SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The depression over the Bay yesterday passed inland and this morning lies south-east of the Central Provinces. Widespread and heavy rain occurred under its influence over the northern half of the Peninsula. Slight disturbance in the extreme north is passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general south of the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and north Madras coast. Local in Lower Burma, and Kashmir. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point 1 inch, Akyab 3, Dinajpur 1½, Amroati and Chanda 1, Gulburga 2, Hyderabad Deccan 1, Parvani, Madras and Calingapatam 1½, and Gopalpur 3.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-west Peninsula with possible extension in Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 11th of October, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF.—						
Bushire	87.5	70.6	74	..	0	..
Do. (10th Oct.)	76.8	76.5	..	..	..	0.
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	0.
Muskat	93.1	79.9	46	..	0	..
Do. (8th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	4 08
PUNJAB—	78.25	66.3	49	..	0.06	—0..4
Multan	93.6	57.6	51	..	14.58	—0106
Rawalpindi	93.7	60.5	68	..	0.97	—8.65
Lahore	97.6	67.2	63	..	6.52	..
Hissar	93.7	63.9	64	..	21.82	—1.72
Ambala	95.1	73.0	49	..	13.05	—10.53
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	97.6	78.4	38	..	16.08	—8.59
Agra	97.2	77.1	47	..	21.43	—2.59
Mainpuri	98.1	76.0	59	..	21.84	—13.18
Jhansi	91.0	79.8	73	..	57.28	24.08
Cawnpore	90.2	77.1	83	0.04	43.97	8.50
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	102.7	64.8	44	..	0.69	—1.57
Jacobabad	90.9	73.3	39	..	0.38	—5.75
Karachi	90.2	71.2	55	..	11.09	—7.86
Ajmer	97.5	74.6	28	..	10.53	—11.28
Jalpore	93.6	75.6	54	..	16.72	— 9.51
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	96.0	77.6	53	..	4.67	—8.66
Bhuj	87.6	80.8	85	..	7.99	—5.70
Dwarka	83.6	76.7	76	..	10.30	—8.76
Veraval	92.8	74.4	73	..	11.34	—14.29
Rajkot	91.6	75.4	61	..	10.81	—9.01
Bhavnagar Para	86.5	76.3	86	..	26.95	—12 91
Surat	90.4	78.6	61	..	10.58	—18.29
Ahmedabad	97.8	79.8	57	..	6.67	—16.54
Deesa	90.7	73.8	62	..	15.27	—11.94
Neemuch	88.8	70.3	86	0.51	25.92	—4.89
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87.9	75.5	83	..	70.76	19.58
Jubbulpore	88.2	71.8	76	..	42.26	—0.56
Sangor	88.9	73.6	74	..	43.49	—2.65
Hoshangabad	87.6	73.3	82	..	28.51	—1.36
Khandwa	89.6	72.2	69	0.41	26.66	—2.46
Akola	92.8	74.6	95	1.02	31.23	1.37
Amraoti	90.4	74.7	79	0.21	46.15	2.21
Nagpur	87.3	74.0	95	0.92	38.34	—10.01
Chanda	89.2	76.6	84	0.02	50.85	5.89
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	85.1	76.2	83	..	75.90	6.29
Bombay	84.1	74.3	74	..	99.74	2.30
Ratnagiri	83.5	72.9	86	..	85.07	—1.86
Mormugao	82.8	71.0	92	..	96.89	—17.05
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89.7	69.9	56	0.50	20.68	0.65
Malegaon	86.8	69.4	98	0.16	27.85	8.89
Ahmednagar	88.6	68.5	90	0.05	33.79	11.65
Poona	90.8	70.3	92	0.29	24.94	0.51
Sholapur	87.1	69.3	86	0.46	20.76	4.55
Bijapur	78.1	62.0	88	..	44.96	4.60
Belgaum	86.1	70.2	77	0.50	27.88	3.17
Aurangabad	70.6	72.5	95	0.37	32.12	—3.46
Nizamabad (indur)	89.7	77.2	95	1.17	40.62	24.43
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	84.1	72.6	79	..	92.00	—19.11
Mangalore	84 8	77.8	80	..	90.12	—1.76
Calicut	85.0	73.4	79	..	85.86	9.47
Cochin	85.5	77.0	81	0.34	28.29	4.69
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	80.3	74.2	86	0.20	38.98	13.86
Masulipatam	89.1	72.5	63	..	22.88	10.44
Bellary	88.9	74.3	86	0.46	18.47	—2.92
Cuddapah	85.5	71.2	85	1.42	23.76	5.04
Madras	83	3.5.5	81	..	22.07	0.51
Bangalore	87.5	69.7	58	..	10.20	2.75
Coimbatore	93.1	75.2	72	..	14.93	4.15
Trichinopoly	93.4	78.9	81	0.08	11.22	1.00
Nagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 10th October, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.754	inches
Temperature of Air	80.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.2	"
Dew Point	71.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.765	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky, cloudy—10)	2.9	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1	"
Minimum do. do.	74.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,SE,ESE.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	168	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.60	inches.
Total fall during month	2.27	"
Do. do. year	77.31	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct. 11th	0.00	"

Feel like giving up, worried despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the last energy and be yourself. 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen and is 5deg. to 11deg. F. higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess in east Rajputana and at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.51in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Central India West and north Gujarat and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess over the whole division; day temperature is in defect at Veraval, Bhavnagar-Para and Surat.

Then Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0.41in., Amraoti 1.02in., Nagpur 0.21in., and Chanda 0.92in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is in defect at Khandwa and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in slight defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.50in., Ahmednagar 0.16in., Sholapur 0.23in., Bijapur 0.40in., Aurangabad 0.50in., Nizamabad 0.37in. and Hyderabad 1.17in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the Bombay Deccan and heavily clouded in Hyderabad. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The depression which had formed in the Bay of Bengal has probably moved into the south-east Central Provinces. Under its influence rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast and local in the Madras Deccan and Central India West. Conditions have again become slightly unsettled in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Fairly general rain is likely in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan and local rain in the Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few showers may occur on the north Madras coast and in south Gujarat, Kathiawar and the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th October 1915 was 29.991 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay. Mean Time.	LOW WATER: Depth on still.
	Oct.	h m	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m	ft in.
Mon	11	m 0 33	29 7	11	m 6 19	17 6
		0 26a	27 11		6 23a	14 0
Tu.	12	m 1 18	29 4	12	m 7 2	18 3
		1 6a	27 4		7 4a	14 6
W.	13	m 2 6	28 9	13	m 7 50	19 1
		1 51a	26 5		7 52a	15 8
Th.	14	m 3 1	27 11	14	m 8 52	20 0
		2 45a	25 4		8 49a	16 6
Fr.	15	m 4 8	27 0	15	m 10 35	20 7
		3 55a	24 5		10 0a	17 10
Sat.	16	m 5 23	26 5	16	0 15a	20 3
		5 26a	23 11		11 39a	18 8
Sun.	17	m 6 44	26 4	17	1 30a	19 4
		7 8a	24 4			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 11 (Monday)	6h. 31m.	6h 20m.
" 12 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 19m.
" 13 (Wednesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 19m.
" 14 (Thursday)	6h 32m	6h. 18m.
" 15 (Friday)	6h 32m	6h 17m.
" 16 (Saturday)	6h. 33.	6h. 16m
" 17 (Sunday)	6h. 33.	6h. 16m

ASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4 a.m.; Perigee, 11th, p.m.; First Quarter, 17h. 21-5m. p.m.

When you've been ta'king all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C-2

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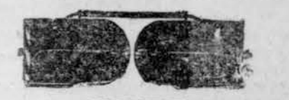


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	Rs.	a.	p.
Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " 12" (Fixed)	40	0	0
" " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " 12" (Oscillating).	65	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
" " " " 12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
" " " " 16" (Oscillating).	80	0	0
" " " " 12" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

COMING SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN.

The attention of shipowners, says a Home paper, is still focussed upon North America, whence a steady increase in the volume of grain shipments is looked for. The expected demand is nevertheless very slow in coming, and shipowners with steamers in a position to take an early October loading are beginning to think it inadvisable to hold off any longer from securing a charter. The question of exchange between this country, and America is undobutedly at the bottom of the paucity of grains dealings and now that this question is in process of solution it is to be hoped that a larger number of cargoes of wheat and oats will be sold, and thus afford the shipowner an opportunity of chartering his steamer satisfactorily. In the meantime, there are some cargoes in the market for shipment to West Italy, for account both of London and American merchants. The latter, however, are still at a disadvantage in securing the necessary steamers owing to their unwillingness to guarantee the payment of demurrage at the discharging port. It is difficult to see why, if the London merchant can so deal in grain as to make good any defection on the part of the Italian receiver in regard to demurrage, the American merchant cannot do the same. In the case of steamers chartered to London merchants although it is more or less understood that the owners shall endeavour as much as possible to collect demurrage from the receivers in Italy, not many appear to have done so. In most cases -ap parently they at once apply to the merchant, who pays it, and then tries to recover it from the receiver. There seem to be considerable grounds for owners' fears in this connection, for, from further investigations which have been made, it would appear that many merchants have been unable to get back from the receivers the money they have paid to the owners of steamers which discharged their cargoes some months ago in Italy.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS

It is possible that many of the grain merchants may be awaiting the result of the Dardanelles operations before dealing largely in the present North American crop. The opening of the fairway to South Russia would of course, have a very great effect upon grain markets generally. The release of some 25,000,000 poods of wheat which at present are locked up there, would no douot cause a serious relapse in grain prices. In addition to this it may be taken for granted that Italy and France would purchase this grain largely to the exclusion of the North American product. One of two things would then happen to the freight markets. Either the lack of demand for steamers from North America would cause a number of vessels to be stranded there without business, and compelled to accept low freights in order to obtain employment, or sufficiently large operations in American grain would continue, and thus cause competition for the means of transport between America and South Russia. In the first case, the prospective reduction in American freights would affect all other markets, including the South Russian, and a lower basis would prevail all round. In the second event, however, the result of competition between the two markets would be a remarkable rise in freights. Present indications all point to the latter contingency, as a considerable number of cargoes would no doubt continue to be bought from the United States and Canada for this country and for ports on the French Atlantic seaboard. The number of steamers available, on the other hand is growing daily less, not by submarine activity, but by their utilisation for Government service.

REQUISITIONING BRITISH STEAMERS.

The Government are stated to be requisitioning British steamers much more freely on the other side of the Atlantic, within the last few weeks, having some special employment in view for them. This is, of course, rather hard luck on those shipowners who have them already chartered for the carriage of cargoes from America at current rates of freight. They must, however, patriotically reconcile themselves to the inevitable, although the Government's action will probably reduce their profits, for the time they are on such employment, by nearly two-thirds. The Government rate of hire is still 11s. per month on the vessel's gross register tonnage. Such a rate is really only unsatisfactory by comparison, as it must undoubtedly leave a good return. One particularly hard case, however, has recently come to the writer's notice. A steamer had just been purchased at the present very high price of between £18 and £20 per ton, the buyer relying upon current freights to get a fair return upon his capital outlay, which would also enable him to pay off certain mortgages, etc., on the steamer. The ship had obtained a good charter, and then was almost immediately requisitioned. It is difficult to see how, under the circumstances, the new owner is going to make ends meet.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C-8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The market to-day is easier than on Saturday in sympathy with home advices, but quotations have been irregular, new Broach fluctuating between Rs. 303 and 305½.

A fair amount of business has been reported in new Akolas with the result that the margin with new Broach has narrowed by Rs. 2/3.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal January 241¼.
Fine Akola January 277.
Good Broach, April, 304¼.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	302½/3	Apr. 25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry terms)	250	241	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	"
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms)	244	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	264	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	289	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	287	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm., Fair staple	274	..	..	"
M. G. Bengals	248/9	..	..	Nov. 1915
"	240	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	245	Oct. 1915.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	251	Oct. 1915.
M. J. Mirajs	..	..	..	..
M. J. Comptas	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th October, 1915:—

Cotton	5,858 Bales.
Wheat	6,516 cwts.
Linseed	2,695 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	5,270 "
Ginjellyseed	3,103 "
Poppyseed	945 "
Groundnuts	3,449 "
Castorseed	10,172 "
Rice	6,962 "
Myrabollams	1,230 "
Cottonseed	9,120 "
Mowraseed	335 "
Gram	2,328 "
Joowar	7,175 "
Maize	286 "
Barley	220 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Dec.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	189½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	134¾
Do. Shanghai	174½
60 d-s. Yokohama	153¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex.duty Ready	60-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged to-day with a limited business passing. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood stationary.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 520 (sellers) Fazulbhai at Rs. 373¾ and Madhavji at Rs. 1,070.

Standards declined to Rs. 887½, Centrals to Rs. 1,827½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,417½.

Crescent were placed at Rs. 87½. Finlays improved to Rs. 252½, Swans to Rs. 185 and New Great Easterns to Rs 188½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,565. Eastern Bank shares declined to Rs. 51.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 567½, Central Provinces were quoted at Rs. 114½ and upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 110.

Manmar Press shares changed hands at Rs. 250 c. d. Volkart Press shares were in demand at Rs. 437½ c d.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 194½ and Preference at Rs. 160.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1.035.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs .105¾ and Deferred at Rs. 201 for Mahurat delivery.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 902½.

Alcock and Ashdown shares advanced to Rs. 238 and McKenzie Saw Mill shares to Rs. 171.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 87½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 99 5/8 (long-dated.).

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were as follows on the last day of September 1913, Rs. 26,71,30,000, September 1914, Rs. 15,22,57,000, September 1915, Rs. 19,27,36,000

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

In consequence of Friday, the 15th October, having been notified as a pubblic holiday in Calcutta, the allotment of Sterling Transfers on London will be made by the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 14th October.

THE NATIONAL BANK OP INDIA LIMITED

The ninety-sixth Report by the Directors of the National Bank of India states that the net profits for the half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £134,496 8s. 8d., and adding £92,995 13s. 4d., brought forward, the available total is £227,492 2s. 0d.

The Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, amounting to £80,000 payable on and after September 16th leaving a balance of £147,492 2s. 0d. to be carried forward.

The Directors regret to intimate the retirement of Mr. W. A. Bankier, owing to his change of residence to Scotland. His place on the Board has been filled by the appointment of Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and Oudh.

AFFAIRS OF THE PIONEER BANK LTD.

An application was made by Mr. Strangman before Mr. Justice Macleod on behalf of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., to liquidate the affairs of the Pioneer Bank Ltd. Upon reading the petition and the affidavit of one Badrudin Abdoola Koor,, his Lordship appointed Mr. Shapoorji, B. Billimoria provisional liquidator of the Pioneer Bank Ltd., without security.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.' WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on September 16th say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have not been in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Sept. 14th £100,000 in sovereigns released on Miscellaneous account.
Sept. 15th £2,000,000 in foreign gold coin.
Sept. 15th £775,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Spet. 9th £25,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund.
Sept. 10th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
Sept. 11th £1,492,000 in foreign gold coin.
Sept. 11th £200,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 11th £200,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Sept. 13th £50,000 in bar gold.
Sept. 13th £1,390,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.
Sept. 13th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Switzerland.
Sept. 14th £250,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.
Sept. 14th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
Sept. 15th £300,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
Sept. 15th £75,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of the Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £2,357,000.

The output of gold in the Transvaal for the month of August, 1915, was valued at £3.307.975, as compared with £3,272,258 for July, 1915, and £3,025,037 for August, 1914.

SILVER.

The market has not shown much animation during the week, and prices have moved within narrow limits.

From 23 11/16d. quoted on the 9th instant, the price fell away gradually until 23 1/2d. was touched on the 14th instant, and after recovering to 23 9/16d. on the 15th instant, has fallen further to-day to 23 7/16d.

Although China has been a seller at times, the undertone remains steady, and the moderate amounts offering have been taken chiefly for coinage requirements.

The opinion is held in some quarters that the reduction in the amount of the gold exports to India should have a favourable effect on the demand for silver, but of late purchases in this market for the Bazaars have been on a very small scale, although crop prospects appear to be fairly satisfactory.

A study of the imports and exports of silver for the month of August, the figures for which are given below, tends to confirm that the considerable improvement that has taken place in the price since the latter part of July is quite justified.

Imports have, of course, been considerably lessened, as a result of the substantial purchases for the United States Treasury—who are reported to have bought an additional amount of 1,600,000 ozs. since the 3rd instant.

Silver Bullion and Foreign Silver Coin—Imports Aug. 1915 £532,850, Exports Aug. 1915 £686,475, Excess of exports over imports £154,125.

"Le Temps" of the 11th instant makes the interesting statement that iron money, comprising 5 pfennig pieces to the number of 100 millions will be put into circulation by Germany on the 1st October. These coins are to be withdrawn from circulation two years after the cessation of histilities.

This issue of iron currency is reminiscent of the time of the Napoleonic Wars, when German women voluntarily sacrificed their jewellery and substituted therefore ornaments made of chased iron. Specimens of this iron jewellery may be seen in the National collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

An Indian Currency Return for the 7th instant gave details in Lacs of Rupees, as follows:—

Notes in Circulation	65.36.
Reserve in Silver Coin	33,21
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,00
Gold in England	6.19

The Stock in Bombay consists of 6,300 bars, as compared with 5,700 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong. Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Sept. 10 23 5/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 11 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 13 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 14 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 15 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Sept. 16 23 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rates 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
Average for the week 23.541 cash.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/4d. below that fixed a week ago.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10th.

Sirocusa	Massone	Genoa
Castalia	Kelso	Liverpool

Oct. 11th.

Nankin	Manley	Shanghai
Dumra	Hobday	Basra
Akbar	Murch	Jeddah

The following steamer entered the Docks for loadings:—

Steamer	Akbar	for	Aden
"	Baroda	for	P. Gulf etc.
"	Dumra	for	P. Gulf etc.

Monday, October 11th, 1915.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru (homeward bound), arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 10th instant.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, homeward bound, arrived at Suez on the 9th instant.

S. S. Siracusa:—The steamer Siracusa, 1,919 tons, Captain C. Massone, arrived here on Sunday evening from Genoa, which port she left on the 21st ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain W. Kelso, arrived here on Sunday from Liverpool, having left that port on the 17th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin, 4,250 tons, Captain G. Manley, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 19th ultimo with the China mails, a general cargo and two cabin passengers on board.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. W. Murch, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wartenfels:—The steamer Wartenfels, 2,835 tons, Captain D. Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Hull, with general goods on board.

PRINCES DOCK.

B. Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Clan Maclachlan		J. F. & Co
P. Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irravadi		K. N. & Co
Courland		K. N. & Co
Ponsni		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rheinfels	Lewis	W & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir	Jeffery	T. M. & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Watanabe	O. S. Kaisha
7 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
8 Glenmoor	Rembellow	K. N. & Co
9 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Karmala	Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horsecroft	M. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
Khyrpur	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Maur	Svensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co
Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
Rysbergen	Burger	T. M. & Co
Saigon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K. & Co
Sirocusa	Massone	Italian Mail S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

October 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sicassia (s) 404 bales wool, Manubhai & Co.; 28 bales wool, R. Agerchand; 65 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 159 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, G. Varji & Co.; 10 cases sola hats, C. Macdonald & Co.; 4,000 cwt. bonemeal, R. Kaderbhai; 200 cwt. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji Co.; 100 cwt. rubber, C. Macdonald Co.; 6,468 cwt. linseed cake, Bruel Co.; 1,860 cwt. salpetre, S. Rowji & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sicassia (s) 990 cwt. linseed, John Fachiri; 2,970 cwt. mowra seed, John Fachiri; 4,955 cwt. poppy seed, John Fachiri; 1,980 cwt. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 1,050 cwt. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 990 cwt. rape seed, John Fachiri; 8,004 cwt. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 5,000 cwt. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 9,414 cwt. lentils, John Fachiri; 1,200 cwt. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 cwt. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Sicassia (s) 49 bales cotton yarn, Morarji Goculdas S. & W. Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Sicassia (s) 28 bales cotton yarn, Killick Nixon & Co.; 60 bales cotton cutting, A. Meyer.

FOR LONDON.

Karmala (s) empty beer drums., Cutler Palmer & Co.; 18 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 75 bales sheep skins, W. A. Graham & Co.; 13 bales cowhides, W. A. Graham & Co.; 2 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 8 bales ship skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 3 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhottwala; 3 pots rose oil, M. A. Patharia; 125 lbs wild mall, D. Sapat & Co.; 330 cwt. cassein, Duncan Stratton & Co.; 20 cwt. Busara, M. Kassam; 6 cwt. cubebs. M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 375 cwt. kismiss, D. Passoo & Co.; 250 cwt. kismiss, R. C. Nazir & Co.; 160 cwt. kismiss, E. Mahomed; 31 cwt. raisins, M. A. Kayum; 250 cwt. raisins, T. Canji & Co.; 192 cwt. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 810 cwt. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 400 cwt. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 140 cwt. dry chillies, P. Meharally & Co.; 173 cwt. khusta seeds, D. Passoo & Co.; 2,000 cwt. linseed, S. Cooverji & Co.; 7,260 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,001 cwt. myrabolams, D. Bomanji & Co.; 4,860 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwt. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 13 cwt. buswan, N. Kassam.

FOR NEW YORK.

Thistleard (s) 800 cwt. mustard seed, R. Jiwandas & Co.; 330 cwt. cashewnuts, R. Jiwandas & Co.; 65 cwt. senna leaves, R. Jiwandas; 579 cwt. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 260 cwt. gum shiraj, M. Jafferbhoy; 20 cwt. ajwan seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 810 cwt. gum kadaya, M. Jafferbhoy; 401 cwt. gum kadaya, E. Nowroji & Co.; 400 cwt. gum shiraj, E. Nowroji & Co.; 450 cwt. casein, Kawasji D. Banker.

FOR GENOA.

Sircussa (s) 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co

FOR NAPLES.

Sircussa (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 24 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn, M. B Kaisha.

Sardinia (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 850 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 36 bales cotton cuttings, N. Futehally & Co.; 31 bales cotton, cuttings Japan Imports; 200 bales cotton cuttings, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,900 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Sardinia (s) 40 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Baroda, from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—2 case dye, 328 bales cotton, 1,900 bags wheat, 1 box 1 bundle specie, 89 bags rape seed, 60 bags flour, 4 bags grapes, 33 bundles salted fish, 22 cases earthenware, 175 crates pomegranates, 16 nos. horses, 124 bags gum, 6 bags sugar, 20 cases 61 carabboys rose water, 15 bundles wool, 297 bundles mat tapes, 80 bags sardines, 137 bags figs, 944 bags raisins, 15 casks salamoniae, 4 cases piece goods, 8 bags shagira, 31 bundles rosebuds, 41 cases aseofotida, 5 tins pearls, 239 bags almonds, 100 cases 406 bundles 6,327 boxes 4,431 bags dates.

S. S. Dumra, from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—71 nos. horses, 1 case stoves, 1 bundle carpet, 19 crates pomegranates, 108 bags wheat flour, 144 bundles wool, 185 bales cotton, 2 crates mangoes, 306 boxes 208 bags 3.465 baskets dates.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 9th October, 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao alias Abasaheb Vinchurkar, 1st Class Sardar in the Deccan died on Wednesday, the 6th October, at 3 p.m., at his residence at Nasik.

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 8

ANÆMIA

(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility → Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy → Pallor
Starved Nerves → Hysteria, "Nerves" → Depression
Overworked Heart → Breathlessness, Palpitation → Exhaustion

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood—renew vitality

The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your IRON 'JELLOIDS' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realised the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... " 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' *(containing Quinine)* No. 2A. ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

Don't Forget !!

Rs. **500**—Cash Prize—

All you have to do is to attend each week, for the 8 WEEKS that

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

is showing. Save all your tickets and on a given date a public "Draw" will be held, and the cash prizes distributed as follows—

Box Seats	Prizes Rs. 200
1st Class	" " 150
2nd "	" " 100
3rd "	" " 50

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

Tel. 1266. .. .. Manager LESLIE H. ROTH.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.



AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:

"I am very glad to certify that **Dongre's Balamrit** is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."

PRICE AS. 12. POSTAGE AS. 4.

K. T. DONGRE & Co.,

GIRGAUM—BOMBAY.

Always Use

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AND

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They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.

"DEFIANCE" carbon papers @ Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.

"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.

Samples free on application to—

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FOR

Toothache & all Diseases of the Gums

Dr. VON LINTZGY'S

BOTANIC STYPTIC

is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gumboil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Apply at once daily and your teeth will last for ever. Try a Phial.

Price Re. 1.

Used and Recommended by the Medical Faculty

VON LINTZGY & Co.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

291 & 292, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Kathiawar via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major E. T. Lambert, B.V.A. Commanding.

Colaba, Oct. 11.

No. 883. WARRANTS.—Railway Warrants Nos 105 and 106 were issued to C.S.M.I., C. D. Lettington, to proceed to Ahmedabad on temporary duty in connection with No. 4 Company, and to return on completion of the same.

No. 884 STRENGTH.—No. 238 Sapper Loveday, W. W. and No. 233 Sapper Stokes, J. N. are struck off the strength of the Corps from the 7-10-15, on transfer to the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

No. 885. DUTIES.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 11-10-15:—

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Coy. Sgt. Spilling, A. A.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Coy. Sgt. Grimshaw, W.

No. 886. PARADES.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North on Tuesday 12th inst at 7 a.m. for 7.5" B. L. Gun Drill.

Musketry will be carried out on the British Infantry Range at Colaba, on Saturday next at 4 p.m. and on Sunday next at 7 a.m. All members who have not fired their Annual Course should attend these parades.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

October 12.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during October. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, haversacks and waterbottles.

4 days 11th to 14th October "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

5 days 15th to 19th October "C" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

3 days 20th to 22nd October "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

3 days 23rd to 25th October "E" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

6 days 26th to 31st October "F" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

156.—Parades for the period ending 19th October 1915:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, Musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"E" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 6 p.m at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parades with arms, Musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Coy. Drill Extensions, Signals and passing of orders by sections.

"A" Coy. 6 p.m. at Headquarters, Extensions, Signals and passing of orders by sections.

"E" Coy. including recruits at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"J" Coy. (Trained men and recruits) No. 3 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Every man is expected to attend. Dress.—Review Order.

"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. All members must attend.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at the Cooperage.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. (Trained men and Recruits) at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. (No. 1 and 2 Sections) Dress.—Review Order. Every man is expected to attend.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team and Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. at the Cooperage.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend.

"J" Coy. (Trained men and Recruits) No. 3 Section at 6.15 p.m. at Headquarters. Review Order. Every man is expected to attend.

"D" Coy. at 6-45 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters.—Dress.—Drill Order, helmets rifles etc.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. Coy. drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"F" Coy. Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at the Cooperage.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from each section are being detailed and must attend.

SATURDAYS.

"A" Coy. at 4-30 p.m. at the Liquor Shed in Mufti. Physical drill and bayonet fighting.

198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"J" Coy. from Monday 11th to Monday 18th instant both days inclusive.

Tuesday 19th instant "C" Coy. Wednesday 20th instant, "G" Coy. Nicholson Cup.

Thursday 21st instant, Friday 22nd and Saturday 23rd instant "K" Coy. Sunday 24th instant "G" Coy.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

201.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Coy:—



Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

The remarkable gathering of the Japanese residents of Bombay at the dinner given to the Commander and Officers of the Japanese destroyer Urakaze at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday.

No. 8706 Vol. J. Agnew & No. 8707 Vol. W. Mitchell.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. A. C. Owei V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play this evening the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Yacht Club commencing at 6.

March.—Distant Greeting	Doring
Overture.—Esmeralda	Hermann
Valse.—Destiny	Baynes
Selection.—Patience	Sullivan
Entr-Act.—The Coster wooing	Aimmer
Selection.—The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Tango.—The Sweet Heart	Lotter

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association will be held at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be a lecture by Mr. Naoroji H. Katrak on "Subsidising cheap buildings for the poor and the lower middle classes."

STREET FATALITY.

Bhogilal Jamnadas, a Hindu boy, aged five years, residing at Bhoiwada, was on Sunday sent by his brother to buy "bidees." When returning home after making the purchase, he ran under the bullocks of a labour cart passing along the road, and he fell between the bullocks and one of the wheels of the cart. The wheel struck him on the side but the driver was able to pull up before the wheel could pass over the child. Bhogilal was picked up and was being removed to hospital, when he succumbed to his injuries.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague were reported in the city on Sunday, Khetwadi and Middle and Lower Colaba registering one attack and one death each, Mazagon one attack and hospitals one death. There was one attack of small-pox, but no death, and cholera was also absent. The total mortality from all causes was 64, as compared with 58 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 72 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,653, out of which 6 were found to be plague-stricken.

A CORRECTION.

Regarding the announcement of Research Scholarships of the Bangalore Institute of Science, Mr. J. V. Lakhumalani writes to say that the work attributed to him in the Bangalore telegram on the distillation of Sandalwood oil and additive compound of trinitro-benzene has been conducted by Dr. J. J. Sudborough, Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Institute, and not by himself as was wrongly wired to us. Mr. Lakhumalani is a research student of the Bangalore Institute.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MISSION LADIES

CLAIM FOR CUSTODY OF WIFE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

Before the junior Sub-Judge one Basantsingh of Gurdaspur has brought a suit for the custody of his wife and perpetual injunction against Miss Greenfield and Miss Vynnis, of the Ludhiana American Mission Church, praying that the latter should refrain from offering any sort of protection to the plaintiff's wife, Musammat Lachmi, who it is stated, has left the plaintiff and is under the influence of the said two defendants. The judge issued a bailable warrant of arrest against Mussammat Lachmi, the plaintiff's wife, and has ordered her to be present in the court on each and every hearing of the case and not to leave the jurisdiction of the court during the pendency of the suit. The girl was for some time a student of the Ludhiana Mission Girls' School under the managing control of the missionary ladies named above and disappeared from her brother's house all of a sudden and without giving information and was, it is alleged, later on found with the said two ladies.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The 8½ per cent. Government Paper at Rs. 86-10 to Rs. 86-11 and small sums at Rs. 86-14, 86-15.

Coal shares were to a great extent neglected but there was no depreciation in quotation. Coal: Govindpore 10¾, Imperial 7½, Raneegunge 27 5/8, Sodeeh 6, Samalay Kendra 5½, Teetulmuri 11¾, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 62.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN MILL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when every effort is being made to develope Indian Industry to take advantage of the present situation on account of the stoppage of imports of goods from the Continent, more particularly so from the Germans, it would be interesting to consider the present method for developing the Mill Industry in Bombay, which from all accounts is not at present in a satisfactory condition. Particular attention may be drawn to the Prospectus published in the Bombay papers of a new Mill called the "Mathradas Mills Ltd." The Prospectus gives names of some persons well known in the Bombay commercial circle, some of whom are partly or wholly connected with the Mill Industry. Among other things mentioned in the prospectus mention is made that the new mill to be called the "Mathradas Mills" is the old "Queen" Mills recently called "King George V" Mills. It would be interesting for the public to know that a syndicate composed of some of the members of the new company purchased about two months ago from the Executors of the late Mr. Habibbhoy who owned the "Queen" Mills the whole concern for about Rs. 5,27,000 which concern purchased at five and a quarter lakh of rupees is now sought to be foisted on the public as the "Mathradas" Mills for a sum of Rs. 7,50,000 or at a profit of Rs. 2,25,000 just above 30 per cent more than the price at which the concern was purchased two months ago, which to say the least is an exhorbitant consideration to pay to acquire the Mill Building and machinery.

The proposed "Mathradas" mills is started with a capital of Rs. 12,00,000. Of these Rs. 12,00 000 as is mentioned above Rs. 7,50,000 go to the promoters leaving a bare sum of Rs. 4,50,000 to work the whole concern which on the face of it appears incredible and which money the public are now asked to subscribe. Evidently the small amount Rs. 4,50,000 is insufficient to work the mills. The next move then would be, either to borrow money, mortgage the mills or issue debentures. The public have seen recently to their great disappointment, how mills after mills raised with small available cash have come to grief. Four such mills with the burden of a heavy debt are now advertised for liquidation; two more will shortly be in the hands of liquidators. The fate of these mills staring in the face the prospectus of the "Mathradas" mills clearly shows the Mill industry as at present conducted is nothing but a gamble for the capitalist class who call themselves as "managing agents." From the prospectus it is clear that four of the directors are also the members of the Agents' firm; many particulars are mentioned in the prospectus but nothing is said as to what their remuneration is to be. Perhaps the promoters will be pleased to make this point clear for the benefit of the public.

Of the seven directors mentioned in the prospectus, four of them sell to the new company a Mill Building at two and a quarter lakhs of profits on a purchase they made two months ago, then the four would form a happy family arrangement, to act as the agents of the Mill and thus run the show for the exclusive benefit of themselves and ask the public to subscribe to the concern, conceived started and brought into existence for privately benefitting themselves. It is strange that a gentleman of wide commercial experience, shrewd business insight should lend the support of his name to a concern which is nothing but a syndicate of capitalists who take special care to protect their own interests and leaving the investing public to the fate which await them. This is a most disappointing feature in the development of industrial concerns in Bombay and the sooner it is brought to light and the public criticism drawn to it, the better for impending investors.—Yours, etc.,

AN INVESTOR.

Two special scholarships have been sanctioned by his Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere for encouragement of learning amongst the backward people of Tebetan origin inhabit portions of that State.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

FIFTH SESSION AT BANGALORE.

(News Bureau.)

MYSORE, Oct. 11.

The fifth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference resumed its sittings at three o'clock to-day. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., presided. Almost all the delegates were present. The opening address of the Yuvaraj was rendered into Kannada and read out. A sub-committee was then formed.

Two papers were subsequently read: One on "Co-operation and Agriculture, by A. K. Yegnanar Ayanier; the other, on "Necessity for Federation of Societies," by K. S. Krishnier. This closed the proceedings of the day. The Conference meets again at noon to-morrow.

LATER.

The Fifth Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference began its second sittings at twelve o'clock to-day. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta presided. There was a large attendance. The Conference disposed of a number of items.

RAJKUMAR SCOTT COLLEGE SPORTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual sports of the Scott College Sadra (Mahi Kantha) came off on Wednesday the 6th instant in the College compound, Colonel Carter, the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, presiding. Raolji Saheb of Malpur, Thakore Sahebs of Katosan, Sudasna and Sathamba and a very large number of spectaters were present to witness the sports which had been organised under the supervision of H. C. Thakor, the Head Master of the College.

A programme of 21 events was presented and every item was keenly contested and some really good results were seen. Colonel and Mrs. Carter were "At Home" on the College ground, which affords a fine open space for the spectators to see all that is going on. Mrs. Carter, who received the guests most hospitably, was by her kindly consideration largely responsible for the success of the afternoon.

The results were:—

(1). Throwing the cricket ball—over 17.
K. S. Takhatsingji Palaj, 88 yards.

(2). Throwing the cricket ball under 17.
K. S. Fatesingji Khadal, 63 yards.

(3). High jump over 17.
1. K. S. Fatesingji Fethapur, 4ft. 7in.
2. K. S. Hiramiya Dabha, 4ft. 3in.

(4). High jump under 17.
1. K. S. Fatesingji Khandal, 4ft. 3in.

(5). High jump under 13.
1. K. S. Chandaji Bhabhar, 3ft. 3in.

(6). 250 yards over 17.
1. K. S. Hiramiya of Dabha.
2. K. S. Fatesingji of Fethapur.

(7). 125 yards. Handicap under 17.
1. K. S. Prabhatsingji Bhabhar 26.2 Seconds.
2. K. S. Takhatssingji Lakroda.

(8). Long jump under 17.
1. K. S. Takhatsingji Lakroda.

(9). Long jump under 13.
1. K. S. Chandaji Bhabhar.

(10). Long jump over 17.
1. K. S. Fatesingji Pethapur.

(11). Three-legged race under 17.
1. K. S. Mohabatsingji Chadasar & K. S. Chanaji Bhabhar.
2. K. S. Mulsingji Dolghad & K. S. Visaji Bhabhar.

(12). 1/4 mile race. Handicap.
1. K. S. Mohabatsingji Chodasar &
2. K. S. Hiramiya Dabha.
3. K. S. Pratapshingji Kunghar.
4. K. S. Pathisingji Sathamba.

(13). Egg and Spoon race under 17.
1. K. S. Fatesingji Khadal.
2. K. S. Indrasingji Dalisna.

(14). Lloyd Lindsy race over 17.
1. K. S. Fatesingji Pathapur's team.

(15). Sack race under 17.
1. K. S. Mohabatsingji Chodasar.
2. K. S. Vakhatsingji Tajpuri.

(16). Hurdle race over 17.
1. K. S. Dalpatsingji Katonsan.
2. K. S. Madhusingji Vaghpur.

(17). Consolation race under 17.
1. K. S. Ajitsingji Punadra.
2. K. S. Hamirsingji Polo.

(18). Tug of war.
1. K. S. Takhatsingji Palaj's team.

(19). College servants' race.
1. Mohan, 2. Sano, 3. Sujat, 4. Punjo.

(20). Drill 1st Squad. Prize given Raolji Saheb of Malpur.
1. K. S. Mulsingji of Waktapur.

(21). Drill 2nd Squad. Prize given Raolji Saheb of Malpur.
1. K. S. Fatesingji of Khadal.

The Coghill Championship cup for the best all-round athletic was won K. S. Fatesingji of Pethapur.

On the whole the function proved successful, the prizes being given away by Mrs. Carter.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMANN GAIETY COMPANY.

A NIGHT OF "REVUSICAL" FUN.

It was a curious medley in the way of an entertainment which the Bandmann Gaiety Company presented at the Excelsior last night, but, though its attractiveness tailed off somewhat towards the end of the programme, it was full of good things,—some serious in their attraction, some quietly humorous and the majority provocative of uproarious mirth. "Something Doing" which formed the second part of the programme can hardly be dignified with the name of Revue. The Company is not large enough for that. And though the advertisements talk "big" about it as a revue, the programme describes it as a "Revusical study in Disconnections," which just hits it off, with the exception of the scenery which was persistently reluctant to disconnect. There are some delightfully funny sketches of a "revusical" character. The palm must be awarded to Mr. Tom Payne and Mr. Fred Coyne in their really witty coffee stall sketch, with Mr. Coyne as the coffee stall caterer and Mr Payne as a tramp, assisted by Mr. Granby as a "knut." The argument between the caterer and the tramp about the war, in which the former helps himself out by describing diagrams on the counter, dipping his finger in the tramp's tea to depict the positions of the armies, is deliciously humorous. Here is a characteristic excerpt. The Knut, asked for the latest news, announces that the Kaiser has taken 'umbrage:—

The Tramp:—Not 'Umbridge Wells I 'ope!

The Coffee Stall Man:—No, No my Boy! Dont you know? Umbrage near Paris.'

London in the dark, in the expectation of a Zeppelin raid, is another excellent little bit of fun and so is the "Tale of a Screen," performed by Miss Marjorie Tempest and Mr. Payne, and Mr. Coyne's interlude as a special constable, assisted by Miss Temple and the Sisters Rosslyn. But we could have done without Mr. Coyne's "Some Drama" which to tell the truth is "some" dull.

As far as the humour is concerned Mr. Payne bears the principle burden on his shoulders and carries it right through the programme without allowing a moment's dulness while he is on the stage. And, of course, his dancing, with its really beautiful footwork and extraordinary acrobatic feats is wonderful beyond power of description. One of the most enjoyable items is his instruction of the audience in the singing of the chorus of "Which switch is Ipswich", and his competition with Mr. Stamford as to which half of the audience will learn it the quicker assisted by the projection of the words on the screen for the assistance of Mr. Payne's half, while the innocent Mr. Stamford is conducting with his back to the stage. The audience thoroughly enjoyed this entertaining little bit of foolery.

The Sisters Rossiyn are another great feature of the entertainment. Their Soirée Musicale in conjunction with Mr. Stamford which opened the programme is charming and reveals them as serious and very attractive vocalists, a character which was not clearly disclosed on their last visit. Their dancing is delightful and the natural grace of their every pose, either individually or collectively, makes it a pleasure merely to watch them whatever they are doing. One of them gave some extremely clever imitations of music hall artistes. There seems no end to the versatility of this clever trio. Miss Marjorie Tempest is as charming as ever and as hardworking in her successful efforts to keep up the enjoyment of the entertainment.

To Mr. Coyne and Mr. Stamford we owe a great debt of gratitude for the conception and arrangement of this excellent evening's fun, which should bring large audiences to the Excelsior during the next few nights.

STEAMER THAT LEFT BEFORE TIME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The steamer S. S. San Fransisco Xavier of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company Ltd., leaves Bombay at 11 a.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays as notified by the management. On this understanding I arrived at the Bunder with my family at 10-45 a.m. with 4 1st Class Tickets purchased at the Company's Booking Office at Kandewady. To my surprise the steamer had already left and inquiring of the Secretary and Dr. Pais, a Director who were there, I received the astounding reply that the steamer left at 10-30 a.m. as she was full. This is really very strange. I hope the management will be able to see through the objects with which the Company is floated. Yours etc.,

VITHAL R. PARULEKAR.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

ALL INDIA NE

The Egyptian Prize ... the Austrian ship An... ber.

The office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will finally close at Simla on the 28th and will re-open at Delhi on the 29th.

Preparations in connection with the Sikh Educational Conference which comes off during the Dusehra holidays on the 16th and 17th October at Ferozepur are going on apace.

The death is reported to have occurred at sea of Captain O. M. Robins, skipper of the B. I. S. N. Tongwa. He was for several years connected with B. I. S. N. Co., and was highly esteemed.

A Muzaffernagar correspondent writes:—One Sadat Ali Khan, who was a proclaimed offender having escaped after the assassination of one Inait Ali Khan of the village Gari Hasanpur, has been arrested and a rifle without license with 52 rounds of ammunition has been found in his possession.

One Goldschem, of German nationality, who was some time back charged with having applied to the Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, under the assumed name of Jones for admission to the Poor House and who was subsequently discovered by the police to be a runaway German was sentenced on Saturday to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Preliminary depositions in connection with the supplementary Lahore conspiracy case commenced yesterday and are being recorded by Mr. O'Niel Shaw, Additional District Magistrate in Anarkali Police Station, Lahore. The case will come up before the Special Tribunal on the 20th October. There are about seventy men at present in custody.

At Raewind (Punjab) station on the night of the 6th instant a gang of thieves entered the house of an European platelayer who suddenly woke up and caught one of the thieves whose companions hearing the cries of their comrade came to his rescue and stabbed the platelayer on his head with an axe. The platelayer is seriously wounded and is in hospital.

A report from Rawalpindi says that on the afternoon of the 8th instant the police searched office of "Krishna" a newly started Urdu weekly of Rawalpindi. The search it is alleged, was on the complaint of Mehta Kishan Chand, who charged Jaigopal, editor of "Krishna" with theft of some papers from his office. Eight such sheets are said to have been found by the police.

THE GRAND DUKE'S TRANSFER.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STEP.

The immensely salient act in the Russian situation is indeed the defeat of the reaction," says the "Nation." This is the meaning of the Grand Duke's transference to the Caucasus. He is an honest, capable man, who has managed his armies (and their commanders) with unquestioned skill, and a display of moral qualities that are beyond and above skill.

He was a consistent enemy of corruption. But he was a Conservative; and the leaders of the reform movement felt that at such an hour his proper place was not at the head of the Russian defence. This, with the Tsar at its head, now assumes a national, democratic colour.

The choice of Alexeieff, who is to be the new Chief of the Staff, is not less significant of the great change, for he is a progressive *pur sang*.

Nothing so promising has ever happened in Russia since the catastrophe of 1906. For what is in power in Russia to-day is not unformed revolutionary forces, but an insistent and practical liberal spirit, under competent leadership."

RUSSIA'S UNCONSCIOUS DEMAND.

Of the four countries that compose the Great Alliance there can be no question that at the present moment Russia stands out in the unconscious demand that she makes upon the sympathetic interest of the world, writes a distinguished professor recently in Russia. In this way she will eventually gain out of the war far more than any of the other countries involved. But the cost is great: the struggle without is hardly greater than the struggle within. And it is only in a full understanding of all the issues that one reaches that worthy admiration of Russia, merciful in victory, patient and calm in tribulation, which will grow as the critical weeks pass by.

SUIT AGAINST MERCARA CLUB.

TRANSFERRED TO MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(News Bureau.)

BANGOLORE, Oct. 11.

The Governor-General has sanctioned the transfer of two cases to the High Court of Madras from the court of the Hon. Sir Hugh Daly, who as Judical Commissioner of Coorg heard them. The parties concerned are Mr. Green Price v. the Mercara Club and Mr. Lionell Newcome v. Mr. Green Price.

In the former, the plaintiff is suing the Club for damages of Rs. 15,000 as against all its members, seventy-five in number, including Sir Hugh Daly, for wrongful exclusion from membership which was alleged to have been effected, about the time Mr Newcome proceeded against the plaintiff for the mismanagement of his estate. In another case an appeal has been made against the decree for Rs. 5,000 and odd granted against Mr. Lionell Newcome. Mr Price applied to Sir Hugh Daly for transfer and the latter recommended that the cases be transferred to Madras.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1915.

THE SECRET TREATY.

The terms of the reported secret treaty between Germany and Bulgaria, as disclosed by the Athens journal "Patris," are of such a sensational character as to be almost incredible, were it not so obvious that a bribe of an irresistible character must have been held out to the ambitious monarch who reigns over Bulgaria, to tempt him to embark on the tremendous gamble which an alliance with the Central Powers involves. That the existence of a secret treaty has been discovered is clear from the further news that a copy of it has been handed to the Greek Government by the British Minister. There is nothing improbable in the supposition that the treaty has fallen into British hands, seeing that Bulgaria contains a large element of patriotic men who would rather see their country exposed in such an odious conspiracy for the spoliation of its neighbours, than that it should be made the tool of Germany and Austria in an act of treachery to Russia, to whom Bulgaria owes her independence and her very existence as a Balkan power. Last August, when it was realised that King Ferdinand and his Prime Minister were playing into the hands of the Central Powers the various groups of the Opposition in the Bulgarian Parliament,—Democrats, Agrarians, Narodniaks, Zinkovists, Radical-Democrats and Social-Democrats,—united in addressing an appeal to the nation, demanding the assembling of the parliament and calling for the formation of a Coalition Government, with a view to prevent the rash ambition of the King from plunging his country into a dangerous enterprise and embarking on a war of agression against Serbia, which would bring it into conflict with its traditional protectors and friends. That appeal failed. Kng Ferdinand and his ministers, believing in their power to blind the people to their most solemn obligations to Russia by enthusing them with the ideal of the recovery of the territory which they won and lost during the Balkan wars, decided to defy the Opposition and refused to assemble the Sobranje. At that time, it is now apparent, the Government had already decided on the act of treachery to Russia. And as an illustration of the lengths to which the King and his ministers were prepared to go in dissembling their adhesion to their new-found friends, and in continuing to keep up a hypocritical pretence of friendship for Russia, it is interesting to read the account of a Bulgarian correspondent of the "Near East" of the national celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the glorious and heroic defence of the Shipka Pass during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877.

On the occasion a Requiem service and Te Deum were celebrated at the Cathedral Church Sveta Nedelia, at which were present veteran heroes of the great exploit, in their old uniforms. Present also were the Royal suite, the Russian Minister, M. Savinisky, with the staff of the Legation, the Cabinet Ministers, generals of the garrison, and an immense crowd of citizens. After the service the Minister for War, General Jerkoff, addressed the veterans in a short speech, referring to the significance of the festival they were celebrating. The President of the Opoltchenic Society, M. Gligor Naidenoff, on behalf of the veterans, placed a wreath on the monument of the Tsar Liberator (Alexander II.). The President also sent congratulatory messages to the surviving Russian generals who took part in the defence of Shipka.

And, if the report of the statement of the Athens journal is true, this hypocritical demonstration, to which the Russian Minister was invited, took place when the secret treaty for the betrayal of their old ally had already been signed. The reported terms of the treaty, though its existence is confirmed by the presentation of a copy to the Greek Government, are so sensational that the allegations must necessarily be received with reserve. It is alleged that Bulgaria has been guaranteed the cession of Turkey,—in Europe presumably,—Albania, the whole of Serbo-Greek Macedonia, and new Serbia as well as Salonika and Cavalla? If that is true not a day can elapse after the establishment of its truth without, not only Greece and Roumania, but Turkey combining to defeat this atrocious scheme for their spoliation. But, whether the character of the treaty has been exaggerated or not,—and it is difficult to believe that the cession of Turkey can be included,—it is highly probable, though it does not appear to be so to King Constantine, that the bribe offered to Bulgaria includes the whole of Macedonia, including that part of it now in the possession of Greece and the appropriation of the much-coveted Salonica, which Bulgaria regards as a spoil that should have been one of her rewards in the Balkan War. We have pointed out from the beginning that sooner or later, as the designs of Bulgaria and the Central Powers become more apparent, Greece will be forced, whether her King likes it or not, to take up arms for the protection of the territories which she won with the expenditure of so much blood. It may be that the revelation, which the British Minister in Athens has been enabled to make as to the character of that design, will force the Government of King Constantine to enter the arena forthwith.

WHY THE ENGLISH WORKMAN ENLISTS.

Probably few facts about this war have amazed the world more than the voluntary army that England has created within a few months. And the fact becomes the more astonishing when it is remembered that there exists in all Englishmen, and especially English working men, a conviction that the seas have been set round England for ever to guard her shores, and that the Fleet is, as it always has been, the "sure shield" of England's homes. This conviction is based on instinct, not on reason; on inherited instinct of generation behind generation for nearly a thousand years and maintained by the continuance through each generation of immunity, and stimulated from time to time by the utter destruction of all who, since the days of William the Conqueror, have conceived the exploit of successfully invading England. If the able-bodied English workmen had really believed that such an exploit was possible by the Germans, the last thing they would be doing would be volunteering for service outside England. They would rather be waiting to defend their own cottage homes. As it is they go with assurance knowing that "Britannia rules the waves." And why do they go? Mr. Masterman in a very illuminating article on the subject in an English contemporary gives the answer that the strongest of all the motives for recruitment,—one which ranks equal to all the rest put together,—is Belgium. "Belgium," he says, "has caught that idealistic imagination of the working people of England which makes them, behind all strikes and so-called drunkenness and seeming indifference, the most conspicuous race of dogged idealists which exists in the world." The sudden ruin and destruction of a people who only desired to be left alone, the defiance of Belgium, in face of immediate slaughter and outrage, the determination that no suffering can break, the faith in an ultimate triumph of right; these have affected English working men more than they have affected the rest of the world. "And," as Mr. Masterman concludes, "in peaceful days to come, when prosperity is restored in that little land and normal life begins, the dominant feeling of the stranger as he approaches its shores will no longer be, as heretofore, the art treasures of old cities, the immense labour of its working peoples, the pleasures of Brussels or Ostend,—it will be something of the wonder and reverence also of one who saw a bush which burned with fire, and a bush which yet was not consumed; and the spirit behind the command, "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet; for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." And it is some such feelings as these—inarticulate for the most part, but no less real,—which have driven the working classes of England into the most wonderful volunteer army the world has ever seen."

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Corporation.

The entire meeting of the Corporation yesterday was taken up in the discussion of a question in which the general public can have but little interest. The question was how best to expedite the work of the different committees. It was pointed out by every speaker that there was a multiplicity of committees. Sometimes there were half a dozen committees to consider the different phases of a single subject But the members were unable to come to any definite decision on the point, and could only express a wish that the committee appointed some years ago to report on the very question should expedite their report. There was some talk of the Calcutta system of having permanent committees for the different departments, but the Commissioner urged that in Calcutta the real power lay in the hands of those committees rather than the Corporation. He therefore deprecated that system. There was also some discussion regarding experts. Sir Ibrahim offered some pertinent advice on the point He reiterated the advice of one of the past Commissioners, Mr. Acworth, that they should not encourage faddists. Some heat was produced by a member's reference to the question of senior and junior members, but it was quickly dissipated. The majority of the members were for giving an equal opportunity to all, irrespective of their youth or junior position. And that has been the rule in the Corporation,—to encourage those members who really take an interest in matters municipal.

How Germany Teaches History.

A characteristic innovation has been made by the German educational authorities, which throws fresh light on the German notion of culture. The Prussian Minister of Education has just issued a new set of regulations for the teaching of history in secondary schools. He has come to the conclusion that "the period between 1861 and the present day is the most important for our country, and must form the centre of all instruction;" with the result that modern history will be substituted when possible, for mediaeval and ancient. This is quite consistent with the German theory of bringing all forms of national energies into the service of militarism. In school, history and literature have so far provided the occasion for insisting, in a one-sided and exaggerated way, on the greatness of Germany; outside school, the memory of German successes was kept fresh by the celebration of such festivals as Sedan days. And this tradition is now to be carried on to an even greater extent. There is, it need not be added, hardly any other period of history than the period of German history from 1861 to the present day which can so easily be used to convince immature minds of the success of force and the value of "expansion."

Lord Curzon on Grammar.

Many English papers have recalled in connection with the late Sir Claude Macdonald, who died recently, the joke of the Curzon emendation of a China despatch seventeen years ago. But the latter half of the story is even more interesting than the first. The British Ambassador in Pekin, addressing the Yamen as to the control of the Yangtse, wrote as follow:—

Your Highness and your Excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Chinese possession of the Yangtse region, now entirely hers.

When this came before Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Salisbury's Government, he scribbled a note in the margin thus:

Strictly speaking, this is not grammar. "China" has not been mentioned, only "Chinese possession" and "the Chinese Government," neither of which are of the feminine gender. "Hers" can only refer, according to the ordinary rules of grammar, to Great Britain. However, I suppose we must not be pedantic, but must leave Sir C. Macdonald and the Yamen to use bad grammar if they prefer.

A great shout of laughter went up in July 1898, when it was discovered that the printer had inserted Mr. Curzon's annotation as the concluding part of the paragraph in the despatch. And this was outdone when it was pointed out that the omniscient Under Secretary had, in correcting the Ambassador's grammar, fallen into his own pit by writing "neither of which *are* of the feminine gender." But, they added gleefully, "we must not be pedantic, but leave the divinities of the Foreign Office to use bad grammar if they prefer."

Protecting the City Beautiful

The citizens of Bombay have become so familiar with the claims of their city to be par excellence the beautiful city of India, that they do not sufficiently realise how the last two decades of industrial growth have contributed to threaten the justification of that claim. This has been due to the indiscriminate and uncontrolled manner in which factories and workshops have been allowed to grow up in what used to be a fine and healthy residential suburb of the city. The City Development Committee, indeed, recommended that, in future, the erection of such factories and workshops should be confined to the North-Eastern part of the city, but so far no legislative sanction has been given to this recommendation. Madras, it seems, is going to steal a march over Bombay, in this respect. For, as a recent telegram stated, legislation will shortly be undertaken for the control of the erection of factories within municipal areas in that Presidency and a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act is to be introduced in the local legislature. The need of such amendment is apparent. Hitherto th Act has only empowered the authorities to insist on sanitation, ventilation and the internal working of the factories, leaving untouched the important question of their location; and the want of any provision in this respect has caused immense mischief due to the existence of factories in residential quarters in industrial towns of the Madras as well as of the Bombay Presidency.

Appointments of A. T. S.

A Sind correspondent writes that in a short time the names of candidates selected for the posts of Assistant Traffic Superintendents on the State Railways will be announced. Up to this time, he alleges, one or two provinces have practically had the monopoly of these appointments. The Punjab and United Provinces have been allotted the largest number of appointments since 1908, the year of the creation of probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendships. Next in order come Bengal and Madras, whereas Bombay Presidency, including Sindh, has got no post at all. Bombay Presidency candidates are the only ones who have been disappointed so far. There is a large mileage of State Railways in Sind,—there are approximately 800 miles of North-Western Railway running right through and there is a very large amount of traffic, both goods and passenger over this portion which brings to Government annually several millions of rupees. Under these circumstances our correspondent urges that it is unfair that such a province should not yet have been allotted a single post. Madras, which does not possess any State Railway, has been allotted proportionately a fairly large number of posts. The Government of India, of course, have no intention of giving preferential treatment to any particular province but the selections that have been annually made show that,—possibly, because the seat of Government is near them,—two provinces, the Punjab and United Provinces, have been unduly favoured and allowed to dominate the field of selection. This distribution of appointments has shocked our correspondent's sense of justice and he hopes the Government of India will be better advised this year and allot some posts to Sind.

Calcutta Corporation

The General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, on Wednesday, reviewed the Administration Report of the Corporation for the year 1914-1915. The telegraphic summary of the review, brief though it is, shows that, while the finances of the Corporation are in a satisfactory state, a spirit of progress requires to be infused in its administration in some important directions. Primary education still needs to be placed on a satisfactory footing, for the question of responsibility in the matter is still in abeyance pending inquiry into the whole question. Infant mortality in Calcutta, as in other parts of the country, gives serious cause for anxiety and it is satisfactory that the experiment initiated in Bombay, for instructing *dais* and ignorant mothers through health visitors, is recommended. It is surprising that Calcutta is still behind many an important city as regards proper agencies for combating tuberculosis, for evidently the proposals for fighting the spread of this disease have not yet materialised.

"I Did Not Raise My Boy to be a Soldier. But—"

The following verses recently appeared in the "New York Times" and are quoted in the "Spectator":

I did not raise my boy to be a coward,
To bear with blood unstirred whate'r befalls,
To skulk, or shirk, or flinch in times untoward,
To stop his ears when need or honour calls.

I did not raise my boy to bide in pleasure
When duty summons him to suffer pain,
To count mere easeful plenty, good—to measure
All by paltry rule of private gain.

I would not have him cringe when proud ambition
Fares forth full-armed to work its lawless will,
To use his own upon some base condition,
Or look on weakness outraged and be still.

Better, far better that my son were lying,
Fordone and shattered on the stricken field;
Better, far better, that my boy were lying,
Where freemen, sore forfoughten, scorn to yield.

I love him not? Ah, me! Too well I love him
To have him live at ease, full-fed and whole,
A recreant to the righteous God above him,
A traitor to his birthright and his soul.

—JOHN POWER.

COMPULSORY RETURN TICKETS FOR PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time ago Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. published their explanation regarding the question of Return Tickets and Passage Rates, etc. At that time it was thought advisable by this Society in order to gain full experience of the hardships and loss to the pilgrims due to the Return Tickets. The outgoing Pilgrim season became over by the 1st instant when the last steamer the "Sardar" left for Jeddah.

One of the statements then made by the steamship Agents was that "throughout India there has been no serious Mahomedan objection ever raised to the issue of the Return Tickets." But the following facts do not permit me to take it as correct.

(1) That some two years ago when the question of the Return Tickets was first moved and the benign British Government invited the Mahomedan opinion on the subject, the Mahomedans strongly opposed it, and the Government decided that, since the proposal was so strongly disapproved of by the Mahomedan community, it was desirable to drop the proposal.

(2) The Indian Mahomedan Press unanimously opposed it then.

(3) The Report of the Anjuman Khudam-e-Kaaba for the year 1914, strongly condemned the Retrun Tickets system.

(4) The monthly magazines of the Anjuman Khudam-e-Kaaba for the year 1914 strongly opposed this system.

(5) Two years ago, when a meeting to consider this and another proposal was held at Poona on 31st July, 1913, all the Mahomedan members of the meeting, viz., the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Karimbhoy, the Hon. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sardar Sayadali and the Hon. Mr. Ghoolam Hoosain, discussed the matter and whatever they spoke was against the system (vide Anjuman's monthly magazines.)

(6) Even Dr. Abdul Rahman's report for the year 1912-13 admitted that the Indian Mahomedans opposed the Return Tickets system. It is now for the public to decide whether the Mahomedans opposed the system *seriously* or not.

The steamship Agents' second statement was that "the present agitation is neither genuine nor deep-seated. It is an organized opposition got up for the benefit of the displaced pilgrim brokers."

But the facts mentioned in para 2 above do not permit this statement also being taken as correct. Because when the above question was discussed in 1913 and 1914 there was no dispute regarding Pilgrim Brokers, and the steamship Agents themselves paid brokerage to the Pilgrim Brokers then. In the mass meeting that was held on the 22nd August 1915, at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall the speakers were:—Mr. Haji Yoosoff Haji Ismail, the Hon. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Karimbhoy, K. B. Hakim Mahomed Daim, and Molvi Abdul Rahoof Khan.

Now, with regard to the Hon. Molvi Raffiuddin Ahmed and the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Karimbhoy, it is enough to say that they had already expressed their views against the system two years ago at the Poona meeting, and therefore what they expressed now in the meeting was only a repetition of the same. For Moulvi Abdul-Rahoof Khan also, it was not a new thing to speak in the meeting against the Return Tickets, as the Anjuman (whose Secretary he was) had also passed a resolution against it some two years ago. With regard to the Indian Vernacular Mahomedan Press, my article in the "Chronicle" of yesterday will show that it has unamiously voiced against the system. In my next letter I hope to deal with the hardships and loss connected with the Return Tickets system.—Yours etc.,

TAJ MOHOMED M.
Shaida-i-Kaaba.

Anjuman Khudam-e-Kaaba,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, October 8.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
LUCKNOW, Oct 11.

Opinion is gaining ground that inspite of opposition, the next session of the All-India Moslem league must be held in Bombay.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SECRET TREATY.

CENTRAL POWERS AND BULGARIA.

M. VENEZELOS ON GRECIAN SITUATION.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE

A secret treaty is said to have been signed between Germany, Austria and Bulgaria on July 17th, whereby in return for the latter's participation in the war, Turkey is ceded to Bulgaria and also Albania, the whole of Serbo-Greek Macedonia and new Serbia, Salonika and Cavalla.

The treaty is expected to be the subject of a grave debate in the Greek Chamber to-day.

In a notable interview to a representative of the Associated Press of America, M. Venezelos stated that Greece will abide by the terms of the alliance with Serbia, and that even if faced by the entire forces of the Central Powers Greece must keep her word. Her honour was at stake.

Sir John French, in a recent communiqué states that in spite of the enemy's artillery fire the British troops pushed steadily forward north-east of Loos, gaining ground varying from five hundred to a thousand yards in depth.

The French have again progressed in Champagne north-east of Tahure, while a brilliant assault secured them another German trench south-east of Tahure village.

Desperate fighting is proceeding north of Dvinsk and villages continue to change hands constantly.

Hideous details of the massacres in Armenia have reached New York from the American College at Larpoot. The American Ambassador at Constantinople appeals for monetary aid to begin relief measures. The New York Press is horrified at the revelations and emphasises that unless Germany is beaten the gospel of violence will be established for all time.

Official and Personal

News has been received in Jamkhandi that his Highness the Chief of Jamkhandi, who left for the Front about the middle of last month, reached Marseilles on the 7th instant.

The news that has been published in certain papers that Sir Ali Imam is leaving Simla on the 11th is incorrect. He will leave Simla on the 21st and will halt at Bankipore from the 23rd to the 30th. Leaving Bankipore on the 31st he will arrive at Delhi on the 1st November. Sir Ali Imam will entertain Sir William Vincent at a dinner on the 19th instant.

Mr. Claude Hill will leave Simla on the 21st October and arrive at Delhi on the 1st November. It is understood that by the middle of November he will make a short tour to Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares.

The Hon. Mr. S. Sastri, President of the Servants of India Society, who had been staying at Poona since June last left for Madras on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Sastri visits Mysore on the 18th instant at H. H. the Yuvaraj's invitation.

GERMANY'S BRIBE TO BULGARIA.

SENSATIONAL REVELATION.

ALLEGED CESSION OF TURKEY, ALL MACEDONIA AND SALONIKA.

BRIBE TO BULGARIA

STARTLING REVELATION.

CENTRAL POWERS' WHOLESALE GENEROSITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Oct. 10.

The "Journal Patris" is informed that a secret treaty between Germany, Austria and Bulgaria was signed on July 17th whereby in return for Bulgaria's participation in the war Turkey is ceded to Bulgaria and also Albania, the whole of Serbo-Greek Macedonia and new Serbia and Salonika and Cavalla.

GRAVE DEBATE IN GREEK CHAMBER EXPECTED.

ATHENS, Oct. 11.

The British Minister has handed to M. Zaimis the text of the secret treaty mentioned by the journal "Patris." It will doubtless be the subject of a grave debate to-morrow.

It is understood that the Venezelists will give Government just sufficient votes to prevent its defeat.

"GERMANY'S PROMISE IS TRUSTED."

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

A document officially published in Bulgaria explaining the Government's attitude, mentions offers made by both groups of belligerents and states that Germany's promise is trusted. She has always fulfilled her treaty obligations.

The "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam states after an interval covering months long trains of seriously wounded are again arriving at Sarajevo. The Teutonic losses are large owing to the offensive over difficult ground. Apparently the ground forbids invasion by motor and local bullock carts are the sole practicable transport.

BATTLE FOR DVINSK.

VILLAGES CONSTANTLY CHANGE HANSD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.

A communiqué records further capture of hundreds of prisoners by the Russians in desperate fighting north of Dvinsk where villages have constantly changed hands.

The communiqué mentions the wonderful success of scouts north of Pripet. They penetrated at night the enemy trenches and bayoneted 200 men and took 456 prisoners. The scouts themselves lost only fifty.

ATTACK ON SERBIA.

ENEMY REPORTS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

An Austrian communiqué speaks of "desperate fighting in the streets of Belgrade prior to the capture of the city by the Germans."

The German communiqué simply recorded "fighting."

The Austrian communiqué mentions desperate Russian attacks in East Galicia which it claims, have been repulsed.

FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

ROME, Oct. 11.

The communiqué announces that the enemy after heavy artillery bombardment attacked several portions of the Isonzo front in considerable force. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

The Austrian communiqué makes no reference to these repulses, but simply states that the situation is unchanged.

GERMAN STEAMER TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11.

Eleven of the crew of the Luebeck steamer Lulea, 3,400 tons, have been landed at Gjedser, the southern extremity of Falster.

They report that the Lulea was torpedoed by the British submarine E19 near the Gjedser lightship. The crew of twenty-two were given time to take to boats. Another steamer picked up the remainder.

BRITISH AND GREEK STEAMERS SUNKS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The British steamer Newcastle and the Greek steamer Dimitrois have been sunk. The crews were saved.

GREECE AND THE WAR

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

M. VENEZELOS DISCLOSES THE SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

M. Venezelos gave a notable interview to a representative of the Associated Press of America just prior to his resignation. He said:—

"One thing is absolutely certain; Greece will abide by the terms of the alliance with Serbia, not only in letter, but in spirit, to the last man and last drachma."

He pointed out that the Treaty had not foreseen an immense European war, but the spirit of the alliance was mutual defence and there was no reason to hide behind the wording of the Treaty. Even if faced by the entire forces of the Central Powers, Greece must keep her word. Her honour was at stake.

Regarding the landing of the French at Salonika, M. Venezelos said the Greek people could not make war on France and they would not if they could. What France had done for Greece no Greek could forget. France asked nothing, she merely came to support Greece's Ally.

Indeed, the Entente never asked for a single concession from Greece. The Entente, however, showed the way to a free, united Greece which drew every true Greek who could not be indifferent to the vision of a Greater Greece. She to-day could gain this merely by keeping her pledged word.

M. Venezelos concluded by thanking America for assisting the Greeks in Asia Minor, Macedonia and Thrace.

FRENCH "JACK JOHNSONS."

ONE SHELL BURIES ENTIRE COMPANY

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD Oct. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Vimy Ridge, the highest point whereof Hill 140 is in French hands extends eastward of Sonal for two miles. Reports thence for some time seemed to indicate that the French did not propose to fight their way along the ridge until in a position to attack the dead ground at the end from the flank.

The "Central New's" correspondent in northern France now states that the French are shelling the heights from three sides and a way will shortly be prepared for new attacks. The correspondent pays a tribute to the brave attacks in Champagne by solid formations of Germans consisting largely of young recruits. They were mowed down, the survivors being driven back. He quotes a German officer, now a prisoner, as stating that almost an entire company of a second line trench was buried by one of the new French heavy shells.

HOLLAND'S FINANCES.

INCREASED NAVAL BUDGET.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 10.

A Bill has been introduced increasing the naval budget for 1915 by 208,000 sterling, including 25,000 for aviation.

MONARCHICAL QUESTION IN CHINA.

PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

PEKING, Oct. 10.

A Presidential mandate has been promulgated sanctioning the law passed by the Council of State for the organisation of a convention of popular representatives which shall decide the monarchical question.

Representatives will be elected from each district in China. Special classes such as Manchu, Mongolian, Banners, Tibetans, Mohamedans, scholars and merchants will also be represented. The elections will take place shortly.

REVD. R. J. CAMPBELL.

ENTERS CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Reverend R. J. Campbell, at a farewell meeting at the City Temple, confirmed the newspaper reports that he is entering the Church of England. He expects to be ordained by the Bishop of Birmingham and to be attached to the Birmingham Cathedral.

He declined to give his reasons, fearing that any statement would lead to a public controversy. At present he is returning to the troops and hospitals in France.

HOW TAHURE HILL WAS CAPTURED.

ENEMY TRENCHES CHOKED WITH CORPSES.

TERRIFIC GERMAN ATTACKS DEFEATED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

PARIS, Oct. 11.

Referring to the capture of the Tahure Hill, a French Eyewitness says that it was the result of strong artillery preparation preceding brave attacks. Enemy trenches were everywhere choked with corpses. Seven lines of trenches, constructed in echelons on the depth of three kilometres, had to be carried and thanks to artillery work this was done with comparative ease.

The German prisoners were suffering from hunger and thirst. They said that part of the garrison of the village of Tahure was actually seized with panic and deserted owing to the violence of the fire.

The Germans made terrific efforts on October 7th to retake the Hill but they did not gain an inch and their efforts only resulted in a costly defeat.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

FIGHTING WITH GRENADES AND AERIAL TORPEDOES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 10.

The communiqué says the same artillery activity continues, especially on the crests eastward of Souchez and southward near the Lille road, while several German attacks against Givenchy wood have been repulsed.

There was fighting with grenades and aerial torpedoes in the sector at Lihons, violent bombardments at Nouvrons and Quennevieres, and grenade fighting in Lorraine.

PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

ANOTHER GERMAN TRENCH CAPTURED

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The evening communiqué says we again progressed in Champagne north-east of Tahure, while a brilliant assault secured us another German trench south-east of Tahure village.

There were artillery duels in Belgium, Artois and Argonne, and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

There was lively trench and engine fighting in the Lihons district and at Hartmannsweilerkopf in the Vosges.

WHAT THE BRITISH ARE DOING.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS ALL REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The text of Sir John French's communiqué says:—

Since October 4th the enemy has constantly shelled our new trenches and south of the La Bassee Canal made repeated bombing attacks on the southern portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt which we hold. These were all repulsed.

In spite of the enemy's artillery fire we pushed, the trenches steadily forward north-east of Loos, between Hill 70 and Hulluch, gaining ground varying from five hundred to a thousand yards in depth.

The enemy yesterday afternoon, heavily bombarded the whole area we recently won and followed up with an attack in successive waves of infantry along the whole front south of Loos to the Hohenzollern redoubt. This attack was everywhere repulsed with heavy loss.

We captured by a counter-attack a German trench five hundred yards west of Cite Stelie. Great numbers of the enemy's dead are lying in front of our lines. Our losses were comparatively slight.

SPOILS OF WAR.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The captured guns from Champagne have been viewed by crowds in the courtyard of the Hotel des Invalides. Only damaged guns have been brought to Paris. Those which are undamaged are being used against the enemy.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

GRUESOME DETAILS OF TORTURE AND MURDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Details of the Armenian massacres received in New York from the American College at Larpoot show that two-thirds of the girl pupils and six-sevenths of the boys are dead, exiled or in harems. The Professors are dead, imprisoned, tortured, driven insane or in hiding.

Professor Boojicanian, formerly of Edinburgh, had the hair on his head and face torn out, his nails extracted, was otherwise tortured and then murdered.

Professor Teuckegian was starved, hung for twenty-four hours by his arms, severely beaten and then murdered in the general massacre on the Diarbekr road.

Professor Vorperian, from Princetown, went mad while witnessing another professor's torture. He was subsequently taken under escort to Malatia where he was murdered with Professor Nahagian, from the American college at Ann Harbour.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The American Ambassador at Constantinople cables imploring that twenty thousand sterling be sent which is necessary to begin relief measures. The Rockefeller Foundation is giving six thousand and meetings are being arranged in all the big American cities.

GERMANY'S GOSPEL OF VIOLENCE.

The New York press is horrified at the revelations and emphasises that unless Germany is beaten the gospel of violence will be established for all time.

"KULTUR" ASSERTS ITSELF.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the "Koelnische Volkszeitung," commenting on the American protest to Turkey about the massacres of Armenians, says it is presumption for the United States to give itself airs as the guardian of humanity in a matter not concerning it. The United States would do better to scrutinise its supplies of arms to the Entente which is incompatible with humanity.

M. P. KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, Member of Parliament, has been killed in action.

The Hon. Charles Mills was the heir of Lord Hillingdon and represented Uxbridge Division, Middlsex, in the Commons as a Unionist. He was 28 years old.

GERMANY'S GOAL IN RUSSIA.

LITTLE HOPE OF COMPLETING CAMPAIGN BEFORE WINTER.

The direct line from Petrograd to Dvinsk measures 300 miles, and it is another 25 miles from Dvinsk to the German outposts. Thus Hindenburg is 325 miles from his goal, if his goal is Petrograd," says the "Mail's" military correspondent. The German armies cannot expect to cover more than five miles a day on the average, if so much, with the necessity of rebuilding the railways. Sixty-five days, even if the Russians offered no resistance, would be occupied in the advance, and Petrograd could not be reached before November 16 or 17 at the earliest.

Severe weather usually sets in by early October. During Napoleon's invasion it did not begin till October 27, which was unusually late. Thus the Germans can have no hope of completing their campaign before winter begins.

They are, however, perfectly able to carry on operations in winter, and are now building motor-sledges for work on snow. The hard surface when the snow is consolidated enables motor-vehicles to move with tolerable ease and haul heavy weights. On the other hand, it will be most difficult for the enemy to entrench in frozen ground, while the Russians with prepared positions should not have any serious trouble.

MERELY SEEKING POSITIONS.

"Experts are of opinion that the enemy are giving up hope of surrounding or destroying the Russian armies, and are now merely seeking positions which will allow them to dig in and turn attention to the Western front," says Mr. F. Rennet, the "Daily News" Petrograd correspondent. "They cannot stop exactly where they are and send forces westward without exposing the armies that remain to extreme danger. It is essential that they should reach positions with better possibilities of inter-communication before they can safely weaken themselves here.

"Nowhere on the whole front are the Germans making a step unpaid for. In a single day an altogether insignificant rearguard action at Skidel cost them several thousand, from which fact the gigantic daily cost of their increasingly slow advance may be judged.

"Captured German Guards complain that they have been obliged to fight for 80 hours continuously."

THE MILITARY SITUATION

MR. CHURCHILL ON OUTSTANDING EVENTS.

POSITION IN GALLIPOLI.

Mr. Winston Churchill delivered an important address to munitions workers at Enfield on September 17, on the occasion of the formal opening by Mrs. Churchill of recreation rooms and cubicles provided by the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of the workers.

Mr. Churchill, who had a cordial reception, said: I am not very fond of making speeches in this time of war, and it is some time since I was called upon to do so. It is not a very easy moment for a public man to open his mouth on any topic, because there are so many people who seem to have less to do than they ought who are actively engaged in trying to make difficulties even more than those which exist at the present time—(cries of "Shame!")—and are seeking at the same time to make artificial divisions of opinion in the country in regard to matters of great consequence which above all should be approached in a spirit of impartiality and goodwill. (Hear, hear.) It is very difficult to know in what mood one should approach the consideration of public affairs, and particularly of that vast topic which over-shadows all our lives and actions—I mean the war. If, for instance, I were to say to you, "I think we shall pull through all right," no doubt the "Daily Mail" would denounce me—(laughter)—for hoodwinking the public, and if, on the other hand, I were to say to you, "But we shall have to do our utmost," then I think the "Daily News" would say, "Are you not marring the unity of the nation?" (Laughter.) My difficulty is this: I want to say both those things to you. (Laughter and cheers.) And so I am very likely to receive chastisement from both those enlightened organs of public opinion. I am very likely to be exposed to what is called in France and Flanders a "double enfilade." (Laughter.)

MURDEROUS ENEMIES.

I do not know whether I am indiscreet in referring to the fact that we have large armies in France and Flanders—you have to be so very careful with these military secrets nowadays, and to set an example in avoiding anything to which the Censor might possibly object. But I think your minds stray, as mine so often does, away from these peaceful English scenes and these fine autumn evenings to our men in the trenches not so far away who by their sacrifices, their sufferings, their dauntless courage, are holding back from minute to minute and from hour to hour the mighty, murderous empires with which we are at war. (Hear, hear.) And I see before me men who, in their proper sphere at the tasks of skill and strength to which they have devoted themselves, are enabling our divisions at the front to carry out their duty by supplying them with those weapons of war and munitions without which no courage and no skill and no military virtues can in modern times by themselves prevail. It must be an encouragement to you in your work, which makes so great a demand upon strength and attention, from time to time, to let your minds dwell upon the close and intimate association between the prosaic day-to-day tasks you are performing here and the great and terrible drama of the world's war which is being enacted on the other side of the water. There is a reality about every day you live and every hour you work.

MILITARY DISAPPOINTMENTS.

During the last four or five months the affairs of the Allies have not gone so well as we might have hoped.

Three great, outstanding military events have taken place, none of which have been disasters, but all of which have been disappointments.

First, in May and in June our armies in France and Flanders delivered a series of resolute and very costly attacks upon the German fortified lines in their front, ground was gained, guns and prisoners were taken, large numbers of the enemy were killed and disabled. But for all our efforts the fact remains that those lines were not pierced, and the general military situation in the West was not decisively, or even substantially, affected.

Then we have had a great battle at the Dardanelles. And here again, though we have gained invaluable ground which has led us forward towards the decisive conclusion, we have not yet gained those vantage points at which we were aiming, and which we might reasonably have expected that the forces employed could have secured. That heart-shaking struggle is continuing from week to week. And it differs in its character from almost any other part of the immense theatre of war, because neither side in the Gallipoli Peninsula can afford to lose any ground. The armies there are like men fighting on a high and narrow scaffolding above the surface of the earth. They are grappling together in their deadly struggle, and to step back means not merely defeat but destruction. And that is why I have always in speaking of this dwelt upon the immense importance of every yard of ground of every furlong that is gained by the heroic courage of our soldiers and of our superb Australian fellow-citizens. (Cheers.)

But we have this reflection with which we may fortify ourselves, that whereas our men are able, though very slowly, to make ad-

(Continued on page 8.)

...RPORATION.

MULTIPLICITY OF COMMITTEES

AMALGAMATION ADVOCATED.

The whole of the two hours' sitting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday was taken up with a discussion on the proposition moved by Mr. H. P. Mody with regard to the appointment of Committees. At the end of the discussion, Mr. Mody withdrew his proposition, and Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia's amendment referring the matter to the Procedure Rules Committee was carried as a substantive proposition.

The proposition, moved by Mr. H. P. Mody, ran as follows: "That the Corporation are of opinion that with a view to the more efficient and expeditious despatch of business the existing Committees of the Corporation should be grouped together under the following heads and that they should hold meetings at regular intervals:—I. Taxation and Finance; II. Engineering I (Water and Drainage); III. Engineering II (Streets and Buildings, Road lighting, etc.,); IV. Tramways; V. Public Health; VI. Education; VII. Establishments; VIII. Law and Procedure; IX. Miscellaneous; That the Municipal Secretary be requested to submit a statement of the existing Committees grouped accordingly."

Mr. Mody, moving the proposition narrated the recommendations made on a former occasion by their Committee on the subject, and urged various objections to the multiplicity of proceedings. There were half a dozen Committees on cognate questions which one could very well decide. A municipality of committees was undesirable and he questioned the mode of the appointment of members to committees, which, he said, was done without reference to their qualifications. The personal of committees was open to objection. The object should be to have questions considered by members who were particularly qualified to consider them, who possessed requisite technical knowledge and who took particular interest or represented the interests of rate-payers concerned. The result of the present haphazard method of appointing committees was that in spite of frequent meetings the results were not at all commensurate with the amount of trouble and time taken. The present system did not encourage efficiency and there was no opportunity for specialising. It prevented sustained interest being taken by members generally on municipal questions. Almost half the members took little or no interest while a majority of the other half had only a smattering knowledge. It was difficult to arrange periodical meetings and some committees hardly met twice a year. Some were as good as dead and were forgotten. The system was peculiar to Bombay and required a modification.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said the present system had no doubt its drawbacks and he thought it should be improved upon. He enumerated the disadvantages of the present committee system and suggested the grouping of a certain number of committees and the limiting of the number of members. He did not think permanent committees would work satisfactorily.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy was of opinion that the present system required a change so as to obviate the possibility of delays in reports being submitted.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr was also of opinion that the system required to be amended to avoid disastrous results. Members who did not like to serve on committees should not be appointed on them and the policy of adding the names of members at their request should be discouraged.

FAR FROM SATISFACTORY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it could not be denied that the present system was far from satisfactory but he did not believe in the efficacy of the remedy proposed by the mover of the proposition. Permanent committees would be no improvement on the present ones. He agreed with the Commissioner that the best solution would be to group a certain number of committees and to limit the number of members. He was against having unwieldy committees and he would limit the number of members of these. He cited an instance in which a proposition was brought forward to add certain members to a committee and when on an enquiry being made it was found that that particular committee had already no less than 32 members on it. He emphasised the necessity of limiting the number of members on committees and recommended a change in the system of constituting them. As to delays, the remedy was in the hands of the members themselves, because it required no more than three members to make a requisition to the President to call a committee meeting.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the subject matter of the proposition moved by Mr. Mody be referred to the Procedure Rules Committee.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji recommended the Corporation to adopt Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that if Mr. Mody's proposition was adopted the work of the committees would be expedited. There were some times half a dozen committees to consider one single subject. That number should be reduced. The object of Mr. Mody's resolution was to reduces these committees. The committees were too large and involved to consider the questions referred to them. He hoped that men who took a keen interest in the affairs of the Corporation would be appointed on these committees. Old members like Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Wacha and Sir Ibrahim should be appointed on all committees. He was entirely in favour of the reduction of committees. It would be a pity to throw out this resolution.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that he did not think that Mr. Mody had struck the right note in the remedy he had suggested. If the Commissioner had done so. It was really the quantity of work that went before the committees that had to be considered; it was not the number of committees or the number of members on any particular committee. How was the work to be done? On Mondays and Thursdays only were the committees sitting, and that too after meeting of the Corporation was over when the majority of members were tired. How was the work of the committees to be done if there were only two sittings in a week? That was a point that ought to be considered by the Corporation rather then the amalgamation of committees. More time should be devoted to committee work and a large number of members were willing to do so if an opportunity was given them. Therefore the most important thing was that committee meetings should be held also on other days of the week when there was no Corporation meeting. The point was that the work had considerably increased. How did Mr. Mody suggest expediting the work by amalgamation? If the different committees are united into one the time taken up in considering the different questions will be the same. There were members of the Corporation who were willing to work without fees, and the only question was what facilities should be provided. The members of the Corporation were busy men and the best thing was that they should work in the night after 9 or 10 p.m. That course would have to be adopted ultimately. Another question was the number of person who attended the meetings of committees. Sometimes as many as twenty were present and sometimes not more than four or five. The work could be expedited if the Corporation desired it. No good could come out of the proposal put forward by Mr. Mody, even after the report of the committee. He supported Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

Mr. R. S. Navalker was against Mr. Mody's proposal.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan saw no harm in the proposition moved by Mr. Mody, nor was he against the amendment, if, he said, it was not an attempt to shelve the matter.

Mr. Mody said that even those who had started by cursing the proposition had ended by blessing it. In view, however, of the discussion that had taken place he thought it would be better to withdraw the proposition in favour of the amendment moved by Dr. Sukhia. He accordingly asked the Corporation to grant him permission to withdraw the proposition.

The permission asked for was granted, and Dr. Sukhia's amendment was then carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

BALASORE SHOOTING CASE.

EVIDENCE ABOUT THEFT OF PISTOLS.

(News Bureau.)

BALASORE, Oct. 11.

At the further hearing of the Balasore Shooting Case to-day an employee of Messrs. Rodda and Co., proved his signature in the Customs declaration form for importing of firearms (50 mauser pistols) by Messrs. Rodda and Co. The pistols were stolen by the firm's sarkar, S. C. Mitter, who has absconded. The three large Mauser pistols found at the place of occurrence were some of the stolen pistols.

Witness Makhan Singh, head constable, after corroborating the statement of Sergeant Rutherford said that after the fight was over accused Monoranjan and Jotindra asked him of what caste he was. Witness replied he was a Sikh. Jotindra then called witness's brother and asked him whether witness would carry him. Witness said he would carry him on his head. Thereupon Monoranjan and Jotindra informed him that under a tree by the side of a tank near the Balasore Railway Station there was an envelope and begged witness either to deliver it to them or post it. Witness informed the police saheb of it who asked him to make a search near the tank with the help of a trustworthy man. Witness searched that night and again on the next morning but without success. Cross-examined witness said that he was at a distance of 10 or 12 steps from Mr. Kilby at the time of firing. He did not actually see the Bengalis firing.

Kunjamohan Khasnaves, Inspector of Police examined, said that he had received written orders to patrol the Trunk Road in order to watch the movements of certain suspicious characters on the 7th, 8th and 9th September. On the 9th September villagers came to report at the police station that some Bengalis had killed one man and wounded another. He reported the fact to the Superintendent of Police. After sometime a police force was collected and witness went in a ghari to Phularighat with some armed police. There they met Sergeant Rutherford, Mr. Kilby, the Superintendent and their party. He reached the spot after the fight was over. There he found a bundle in which there were four pistols, one bag and two stocks for guns and one coat. He had brought those things to the Balasore police station. He returned with the corpse and the wounded prisoners.

The next witness examined was Ratabar Kanango, Sub-Inspector of Police. He said that he was deputed to Hanpur village on the 12th September to search for certain articles left by the Bengalis who were arrested on the 9th September. He had heard from Makhan Singh that he was told by one of the accused that they had left some articles and papers under a tree by th side of a tank near the railway station. Witness did not find them. But he heard that a certain villager had found the things and handed them over to the police. Before handing them over to the thana the same villagers had taken out certain articles from the bundle. Witness secured these and then others on the 14th.

Cross-examined witness said that he did not arrest the persons who had taken these things.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

CROWN PRINCE OF BELGIUM AT ETON.



Photo by Central News.

Among the new boys who arrived at Eton for the new term was the Duke of Brabant, the Crown Prince of Belgium, who a few months ago was serving with the Belgian Army as a private in the trenches in Flanders. He has returned to complete his education.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major C. K. Anderson, Devons.
Major H. H. Lee, Scottish Rifles.
Captain E. S. Bell, Gordons.
Captain V. Gordon, Gordons.
Captain C. B. Brooke, Suffolks.
Captain R. A. Corsan, Artillery.
Captain R. M. French, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain O. D. Hampson, East Lancashires.
Captain H. D. Myer, London Regiment.
Captain L. F. Smeathman, Hertfords.
Captain E. P. Talbot, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H. W. Warneford, Middlesex.
Lieutenant J. Clarkson, Artillery.
Lieutenant F. G. De Satge, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant F. E. Hellyer, Hampshires.
Lieutenant G. W. Kindersley, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant W. S Martin, Medicals.
Lieutenant H. M Rushworth, Londons.
Lieutenant H. H. Wiles, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant D. I. Day, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. J. Dugdale, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant P. G. Egerton, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. Stewart Smith, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant J. F. Fraser, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Macintyre, Yorkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. K. Priday, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Walter, Oxford and Bucks.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Captain H. G. Ayscough, Connaughts.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Lee, Border Regiment.

MISSING.

Captain D. H. Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J. G. Hopkinson, Gordons.
Lieutenant F. J. Rolland, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Miller, Scots Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel M. G. Heath, West Surreys.
Captain S. L. Watson, Black Watch.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Captain O. S. Moodie, Black Watch.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major H. Carden, Devons.
Major. M. J. Hosley, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. F. Cobb, Scottish Borderers.
Capt A. J. Pollock, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt. G. Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. L. Jacob, Londons.
Lieut. E. McGuire, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. F. K. Anderson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Gedge, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Miles, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. M. Nicholas, Artillery.
Second-Lieut M. Ross, Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Lieut. G. E. Burney, Divisional Staff.
Lieut. P. L. Smith, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut M. C. Young, Scottish Borderers

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Livingstone, Engineers.
Major G. L. Popham, Artillery.
Capt. W. Cupples, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Capt. P. F. Duncan, Black Watch.
Capt. G. C. Nugent, Artillery
Capt. J. I. Watson, Gordons.
Capt. S. Wickens, Highland L. I.
Lieut. C. R. Blander, Gordons.
Lieut. J. Cemlyn-Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. F. Faviell, Artillery.
Lieut. R. J. Hewetson, North Lancashires.
Lieut E. Howard, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. D. Munro, Highland L. I.
Lieut. D. Ross, Camerons.
Lieut. F. C. Walker, Londons.
Second-Lieut. D. R. Gawler, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. J. Thomson, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Johnson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Maynard, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Morris, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. N. B. Stanger, South Lancashires.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieut. A. N. Bankier, Argyll and Sutherlands,

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. S. Bell, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C. W. Brown Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W. E. Gascoigne, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G. C. Chapman Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S Clements, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Dodson, Motor Machinegun Service.
Second-Lieut W. S. Durward, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. B. Hindle, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T. Fairfax-Ross, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J. S. Franklin Scottish Borderers
Second-Lieut C. B. Swanston, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W. Inkster, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. E. M. Tennant, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E. R. Watts, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E. W. Lloyd, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. H. MacGregor, Londons.
Second-Lieut. N. R. Mitchell, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Whittaker, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Morrish, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. B. Mulroy, Liverpools
Second-Lieut. R. O. Sillen, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. A. B. Watson, Black Watch.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut C. R. Wigan, Camerons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt. R F. Gavin, Irish Rifles.
Capt. W. P. O'Lone, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A. R. Henderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Nicolson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C. D. Malo, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. K. Ross, Irish Rifles.

MISSING.

Capt. W. W Colquhoun, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenants N. H. Greener, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. J. V. Marsters, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. J. A. Parke, Duraham L. I.
Lieut. K. W. Power, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. Helme, North Lancashires
Second-Lieut. G. Low Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Sangster, Gordons.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Brigadier-General N. T. Nickalls, Black Watch.
Lieut. S. H. Steven, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J. R. Falconer, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R. N. Strutt, Royal Scots.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED

Capt. E V. Campbell, Black Watch.
Capt. C. M. Couper, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. T. C. Williamson, Black Watch.

KILLED.

Major-General G. H. Thesiger.
Major E. Tosh, Black Watch.
Captain H. J. Jeffries, Leicesters
Lieutenant G. C. Jackson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant W. Skinner, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant T. H. Moore, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant W. A. Piercy Londons.
Lieutenant T. D. Robb, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant A. D. Arnott, Gordons
Second-Lieutenant H. Bardes, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant J. Dawson, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant G. A. Mackenzie, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant I. C. Macpherson, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Caruth, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Orr, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Chisholm Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant V. W. Mercier, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant O. Emanuel, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant P. Goldie North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Wasbrough, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant B. Hatter, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant V. W. Newman, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. Rawlinson, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Walker, Black Watch.
Lieutenant R. T. Stewart, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Douglass-James, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Weld, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Maclear, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Sanderson, North Lancashires.
Major W. D. Alexander, Artillery.
Major C. D. Greenway, Middlesex.
Major J. J. Ronald, Highland L. I.
Captain E. W Bradley, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain C. R. Diver, North Lancashires.
Captain G. H. Hay, Royal Scots.
Captain B. C. James, Devons.
Captain G. C. Kemp Artillery.
Captain E. B. Maxwell, Artillery.
Captain C. D. Peterkin, Gordons.
Captain C. Reid, Gordons.
Captain F. C. Waller, Scottish Borderers.
Captain H. W. Yound, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. W. Calverley, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant J. R. Teackeett, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant G. J. Hatch Londons.
Lieutenant L. A. Pollak, Londons.
Lieutenant J. B. Hollwey, Artillery.
Lieutenant F. B Katinakis, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant C. M. Methven, Black Watch.
Lieutenant G. Miller, Medicals.
Lieutenant R. H. Whateley, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant H. J. Williams, Highland L. I.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. Howatt, Cameronians.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Spencer, Welsh Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Captain C. L. Brierley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain H. Wright, North Lancashires.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain C. E. Kitchin, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Bennett, Bucks Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant F. Jardine, Warwicks.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The 77th casualty list from the Mediterranean reports death from drowning of Second-Lieutenant M. J. Unger (I.A.R.O.), 14th Ferozepur Sikhs.

The 222nd list from France and Belgium

KILLED.

Subadar Major Bahadur Khan 33rd Punjabis.
Jamadar Akbar Ali, 33rd Punjabis.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Pir Dad Muzarab Shah, 33rd Punjabis.
Jemadar Sayed Kamran, 33rd Punjabis.

WAR AND A DYES CONTRACT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Mr. Justice Kumarasawmi Sastriar delivered judgment to-day, in the suit which arose out of a contract entered into by the plaintiff, a Madrasi with Messrs. Rane and Company who have their place of business at Bombay. The latter had agreed to supply the former with 50 tons of Alizarine dyes. The first shipment was sent per the German ship Steintrum which on its way was captured as a prize of war. The plaintiq claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 35,000; Rs. 6,000 for damages for non-delivery of goods on the Steintrum, Rs. 3,000 bonus for the non-performance of contract, and Rs. 26,000 for damages for breach of contract in respect of further consignments.

The defendants pleaded that the contract had become void on account of the war inasmuch as delivery of goods would contravene the proclamation regarding trading with enemy countries.

His Lordship allowed the plaintiff a portion of the bonus for quantum meruit and decreed the plaintiff's claim non-delivery of the goods on the Steintrum but disallowed the third claim for Rs. 25,000 holding that the contract became void on account of the war.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MANDVI (B WARD) DISTRICT COMMITTEE

A preliminary meeting of the Mandvi (B Ward) District Congress Committee was held on Sunday last at the hall of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Hirji Mulji, President of the Grain Mercants's Association, was elected to the chair.

Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society, in opening the proceedings said that a circular was issued in the middle of August last with signatures of some of the prominent persons in Mandvi requesting the people in the Ward to join the proposed District Congress Committee. So far 180 persons, out of whom 25 were Mahomedans, have become members. Mr. Joshi thanked Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master. Dr. Poonsey Meishri, Sheth Naranji Haribhai, Mr. Hussenbhai A. Lallji and others for the help they gave him in organising this Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh explained the aims and objects of the Congress movement and traced its history up to the present time.

On the motion proposed by Dr. Adhyaru and seconded by Mr K. B. Ved the following were elected as Office-bearers:—President Sir Vasanji Tricamji Kt; Vice-Presidents Mr. Fazulbhai J. Lallji, Mr. Hirji Mulji, Mr. Khetsi Khiasi, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor, J. P., and Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Meisheri, B.A., LL.B. Secretaries:—Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, L.M. & S., Mr. Hussenbhai A. Lallji, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Mr. Devji Raisey Zaveri and Mr. Meghji Vasanji. Members of the Managing Council:—Dr. Abdul Satar A. Gaya, Mr. Khimji Dayal, Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master, Mr Shamji Shivji, Dr. Adhyaru, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others.

On the motion of Mr. Naranji Haribhai, the Secretaries were authorised to send an application for affiliation to the Bombay Provincial Conference. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

vance and to gain ground, from week to week our enemies have not hitherto succeeded in retaking any of the ground which we have captured and which we wished to retain. (Cheers.) And when you consider how very narrow is that platform of which I have spoken, how very short are the distances involved, you will see for yourselves that we have only to persevere with resolution and unflinching courage, to move forward to a conclusion which when it is achieved will repay all the heavy cost and losses we have endured. But still that great matter hangs, as I told you, in the balance of events.

RUSSIAN ARMIES INTACT.

But then there is the greatest of all—far greater than either of the two to which I have referred—I mean the invasion of Russia by the German and Austrian armies in enormous strength, and consequent retreat of our gallant Russian Ally. Here again there is light as well as shade. We have seen with what skill the Grand Duke has extricated and withdrawn his armies unbroken, intact as military forces, in spite of heavy losses in men, and weapons which are as precious in this struggle as even men could be.

The state of the supply of munitions in Russia during the months which lie before us does not permit us to hope that Russian power can be exerted to anything like the same extent as it has been in the earlier periods of the war.

Therefore, while Russia is rearming and gathering again her inexhaustible strength, inspired by the brave heart of her people—while she is fitting herself again to attack the enemy, a new, a grave, and as yet an unmeasured additional burden falls upon us. We shall not shrink from bearing it, and we shall not fail in the duties which this new situation imposes upon us.

But this is not a time in which we can afford to throw away any means which are open to us of arousing the national effort to its highest point.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Our situation is a serious one.

We have it in our power by our exertions to carry this war to a successful and a decisive conclusion.

But we have it in our power to do so only if we exert our strength to the very limit of human and national capacity.

And after all we die not seek this struggle. We did not desire as a generation to have imposed upon us this terrible ordeal. We cannot understand the inscrutable purpose which has plunged these evils upon the world and involved all the nations of Europe in a catastrophe measureless in its horror. But we know only in this time of crisis and of strain that if we do our duty we shall have done all that it is in human power to do, and we shall so bear ourselves, whatever part we play upon the stage of the world's war, that those who come after us will find, amid the signs and scars of this great struggle, that the liberties of Europe and of Britain are still intact and inviolate. (Cheers.) Looking back upon our efforts, such as they have been, they will say of this generation—this unhappy but not inglorious generation—placed in a position of extreme trial, "They did not fail under the test, and the torch which they have preserved lights the world for us to-day." (Cheers.) I express to you most sincerely my gratitude for all the exertions which are being made and I earnestly trust you will not flag or slacken in them, so that by your efforts our country may emerge from this period of darkness and peril once more into the sunlight of a peaceful time. (Cheers.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to report as to the desirability of appointing a Deputy Commissioner have submitted their report, in which they observe:—

The committee having requested the Commissioner to place his views before them a report was made by him in the year 1910 to the effect that he was of opinion that the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner was very desirable but not absolutely urgent and that he was not in personal need of the assistance that would be afforded by the appointment and could conduct the work with a fair amount of efficiency but that there were branches of work which he was unable efficiently to supervise. A second report on the subject was made by the Commissioner four years later. In this report, No. 18876, dated the 3rd September 1914, he submits a definite request for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, although he does not ask that the appointment should be for more than six months at the outset. He points out that the Commissioner is not at present able to give very real attention to the Assessment and Refund Audit (including Town Duty) Departments and that his practical supervision of the Licensing Department is slight and that, moreover, there are certain special pieces of work, such as the revision of the Establishment scale of the Municipal services, which the Commissioner year after year is forced to postpone because he has no time properly to study it. Copies of both these reports are submitted herewith.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS.

After careful consideration of the question the Committee beg to state that they fully recognize that the work of the Municipality has been growing every year and that although the Municipal Commissioners have heretofore managed to cope with the arduous and exacting duties of their office without the assistance of a Deputy, it is desirable, in the interests of the Municipality itself, that the Commissioner should not be overworked. They are, however, of opinion that the required relief can be afforded in other ways than by the permanent appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, to which there are grave constitutional and administrative objections. The cardinal principle of the Municipal constitution is that only one Executive Officer should be responsible for the whole work of Municipal administration and that his responsibility should not be divided as it would undoubtedly be by the appointment of a permanent Deputy Commissioner. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that the relief required by the Commissioner should be afforded either by giving the Commissioner a suitable special assistant of a high status or by strengthening the Municipal Departments in such a manner as to relieve the Commissioner of a portion of the work now devolving on him. For instance, in connection with the Assessment Department to which the Commissioner is not at present able to give much attention, an officer may be appointed for hearing appeals and for performing such other duties as may be entrusted to him by the Commissioner. As regards special items of work to which the Commissioner refers in his report. No 18876, dated the 3rd September 1914, the Committee may point out that the Corporation have on several occasions sanctioned temporary appointments of a Deputy Commissioner to meet special contingencies and they would recommend the same procedure for the future. What they object to is the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner permanently, as in their opinion the legislature did not contemplate that the sections of the Municipal Act regarding the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner would be resorted to for the purpose of giving relief to the Commissioner in the discharge of his ordinary duties. The Committee beg to invite a reference to the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay relating to the enactment of sections 55 and 56 of the Municipal Act, from which it will be seen that after considerable discussion the sections were introduced in the Act with the object of empowering the Corporation to appoint a Deputy Commissioner from time to time as occasions may arise.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES.

The Committee next cite an extract from the Select Committee's report, the Hon. Mr. Naylor's remarks in Council on 10th March 1887, and the then Advocate-General's observations on the same occasion, which leave no doubt as to the intentions of the legislature. The Committee then proceed to state:—Apart from the constitutional aspect of the question, the Committee consider that it would not be advisable from the administrative point of view to entertain the office of a Deputy Commissioner permanently. It has been urged that the Deputy Commissioner should be a member of the Indian Civil Service. That stipulation was attached to the original proposition for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner on which the question has been referred to the Committee. The Committee desire to point out that in view of the salary attached to the post, only a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service could be secured for the appointment and it would certainly not be advisable in the interests of Municipal administration that the responsibility of the Commissioner should be partially transferred to a young and inexperienced officer, even though he may belong to the Indian Civil Service, or that such an officer should have control or supervise the work of officers of long experience and training in Municipal service, several of them drawing a salary higher than his own. It will be contended that the Deputy will work under the orders of the Commissioner and that the Commissioner will therefore still be responsible for the acts of his Deputy. It is admitted that the technical responsibility of the Commissioner in regard to all the acts of the Deputy will remain undivided, but the moral responsibility will in effect be shifted from the shoulders of the Commissioner to those of the Deputy. Another aspect of the question to which the Committee desire to invite attention is the danger of a claim being put forward by the Deputy to the post of the Commissioner. No doubt, the Act does not contemplate such promotion, but it would be expected nevertheless and it would not always be easy to pass over the Deputy in making permanent appointments. It will, perhaps, be urged that the Deputy would be the very man to be appointed to the post if, after having worked as a Deputy, he shows himself qualified to be Commissioner. The Committee wish to point out that it would be very difficult and invidious for Government to rule, in making the appointment, that a particular Deputy has not been well qualified for the post, so that practically the appointment would come to be systematically given to junior civilians. The drawbacks of such an arrangement may be best described in the following words of the Commissioner himself taken from his report No. 13888, dated the 16th August 1910:—

"Stress has been laid on the advisability of training up an officer of the Indian Civil Service as Deputy Commissioner in order that he may afterwards assume the post of Commissioner with full knowledge of Bombay. Such an officer would undoubtedly be useful to fill temporary or occasional or unforeseen vacancies, and he has been found so on several occasions in Calcutta. Whether, however, he would necessarily make a better Commissioner than another officer with general experience is open to more doubt. The advantage of local experience is counter-balanced by the restriction in the field of selection, if the choice of Commissioner were limited to officers who had served as Deputy Commissioners."

The Committee fully concur in the Commissioner's observations. They need not remind the Corporation that the efficient administration of Municipal affairs since the year 1865 has been greatly due to the co-operation of successive Municipal Commissioners selected from the ranks of officers of the Indian Civil Service of long standing and mature experience.

It is for these reasons that the Committee are unable to recommend the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner and beg to recommend that the Commissioner may be asked to bring up proposals for relieving the present pressure of work in either of the two ways suggested by the Committee in paragraph 3 of this report.

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has appended a minute in which he states that he is not in favour of a Deputy Commissioner being appointed *permanently* "for the simple reason that it would more or less divide the sole responsibility of the Commissioner as the Executive Head which is not only undesirable but in contravention of the Municipal Act."

Dr. Sukhia suggested that to relieve the congestion of work complained of, "the Secretary may be given a suitable, honest and energetic Assistant as Deputy Secretary on a reasonably decent salary and the work of investigation into the people's fair grievances and real and just complaints should be entrusted for independent and timely reports to the Secretary and his deputy. If this suggestion does not meet with ready approval of the Corporation I would suggest the formation of a small Committee, under Section 38 of the Act, to which all complaints from the people should be referred for investigation and report. Such a Committee should be known as the Investigation Committee. *Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.*"

SIR I. RAHIMTULLA'S MINUTE.

In a separate minute the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Ranimtulla says:—

The Committee oppose the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner on the following grounds, *viz*:—

(1) That there will be divided responsibility.

(2.) That the Act contemplates the appointment of a Deputy only as a temporary measure.

I do not know on what authority the Committee has come to the conclusions noted above. The provisions of the Municipal Act appear to be quite clear on the points. Section 56. sub-section (1) explicitly lays down that "A Deputy Commissioner so appointed shall be subordinate to the Commissioner and subject to his orders, shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Commissioner as the Commissioner shall from time to time depute to him." When the Act emphatically lays down that the Deputy shall be subordinate to the Commissioner and be subject to his orders the Committee assume that he will be a co-ordinate authority. There is no warrant for such assumption either in the Act or in the Corporation's experience when a Deputy Commissioner was actually appointed for periods ranging from 3 months to 2 years.

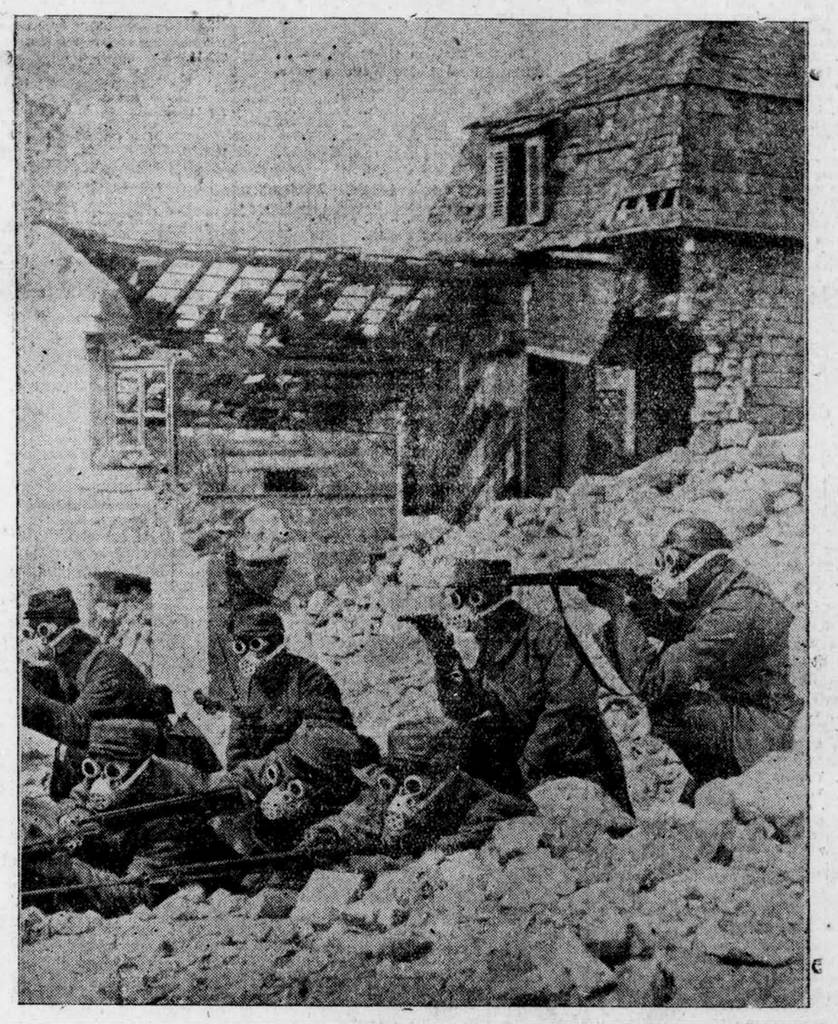
As regards the second point made by the Committee, I should like to invite the Corporation's attention to sub-section (1) of section 55 of the Municipal Act which authorizes the appointment. It reads as follows:—Subject to confirmation by the Governor-in-Council, the Corporation may *at any time* and *from time to time* appoint a person to be a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, if it shall appear to it to be expedient so to do. The Act clearly empowers the Corporation to appoint a Deputy if it shall appear to them to be expedient to do so, at any time and also from time to time. The Committee appears to be indulging in great self-denial when they assert that the Corporation has no power to appoint a Deputy as a permanent measure. The power to appoint a Deputy either permanently or temporarily clearly vests in the Corporation and it would have been preferable if reasons and arguments had been advanced why 28 years after the Act was passed, this appointment which was contemplated in 1888 should not now be made.

Sir Ibrahim in concluding his minute observes:—

"I maintain that the time has arrived when the Corporation should appoint a permanent Deputy Municipal Commissioner on condition that he shall be charged mainly with outdoor work. The economy in money, the more direct attention to public complaints and grievances and the greater efficiency resulting from such an appointment will far outweigh the cost involved.

If there is a strong feeling amongst the Councillors against making the appointment a permanent one to commence with, I will raise no objection to the appointment being made for a period of 2 years in the first instance."

MEN IN THE METAL MASKS.



Reproduced from the "Graphic."

The photo shows how the French soldiers fight the asphyxiating gas. The masks are made of aluminium, and contain cotton impregnated with hyposulphite of sodium.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICER.

FURLOUGH AND PERSONAL ALLOWANCE TO DR. TURNER RECOMMENDED.

The Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the appointment of the Executive Health Officer has submitted the following report:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3174, dated the 19th August, 1915, to consider the Commissioner's letter No. 9895, dated the 22nd June, 1915, intimating that the renewable term of five years for which Dr. J. A. Turner was appointed Executive Health Officer, will expire on 31st January, 1916, beg to submit herewith a letter from the Health Officer to the Commissioner, dated the 10th September, 1915, in which he states that he is willing to continue in Office and applies for the grant of furlough and personal allowance. Dr. Turner being willing to accept office the Committee have no doubt the Corporation will be very glad to renew his appointment for a further term of five years and mark their appreciation of the excellent work done by him during the past 15 years for the improvement of the health of the City.

During this period of 15 years Dr. Turner has had no furlough and now that he has passed the age limit of 55 he is debarred under the existing leave regulations from getting the furlough earned by him during the service. In regard to the question of leave, the policy of the Corporation has been conceived in a very liberal spirit. Only recently they have sanctioned special rules for grantang furlough to superior officers with a view to enabling them to recoup their health. The Committee have no doubt, therefore, that the Corporation will show the same consideration in Dr. Turner's case, which is indeed a hard one and which may well form an exception to the general rule, having regard to the fact that his is one of these appointments in filling up which selection has necessarily to be made from amongst candidates of an advanced age possessing the requisite ability and experience, and they beg to recommend that Dr. Turner may be allowed furlough, in addition to the privilege leave that may be due to him, not exceeding nine months during the next term of office. It may be pointed out that this will necessitate an amendment of the existing leave regulations.

As regards the application for a personal allowance, Dr. Turner points out that for the last 12 years he has had no increase in salary. In view of this fact and in view of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Turner in the past the Committee recommend that he may be allowed a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem during the next term of office. As, however, the maximum salary for the appointment has been fixed by the statute at Rs. 2,000, legislative sanction for the payment of the allowance will be necessary.

PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
P. M. MEHTA. (See Minute.)
NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.
(I have my doubts. See Minute.)
JAS. A. D. McBAIN.
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
N. V. MANDLIK.
ALEX. M. TOD.
S. S. BATLIWALA.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
A. A. GAYA.
D. A. D'MONTE.
DINSHA BAMANJI PESTANJI MASTER.
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.
JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI.
W. GLEN-LISTON.
DINSHAW PETIT.
Seen.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

MINUTES.

I trust that both the amendments will be so framed as to be confined to Dr. Turner's case.

P. M. MEHTA.

I entirely agree with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

D. E. WACHA.

Quicquid agas, prudenter agas, et respice finem. (Whatever you may be doing do it with care, and bear the end in view.)

Though I had to criticise occasionally, severely at least with regard to his outdoor duties, the work of Dr. Turner in the past, I do appreciate his fifteen years' continuous work as the Executive Health Officer and have no objection to his being granted an extension in the service, though not for the full term of five years, which I am afraid is too long for him when we take into consideration his present age of over 57 years and the long service of arduous work of nearly 28 years—13 in England and 15 in Bombay—as Medical Officer of Health. I think he has well earned his pension and it is to his interest to enjoy it long. However, as he himself is anxious to have an extension and under the existing legislation we cannot legally re-appoint him for a lesser period than five years he may for the present be allowed the renewable term.

As for the granting of furlough and a personal allowance, howsoever I may like to allow him, I have grave doubts whether they could be so granted under the existing leave regulations and the existing legislation regarding his salary and whether they could be altered for individual cases. The leave regulations and the salary legislation are meant for all purposes and equally for all officers and servants, and I do not think it right, proper and desirable to have them altered to suit individual cases.

I admit that Dr. Turner was entitled to a furlough in the past before he attained the age of 55 years, but his not taking it in time was in one sense to his advantage. Had he availed himself of it he would have lost half of his salary for the period, which he has thus gained.

On principle I strongly protest against the alteration of existing Leave Rules and Salary Legislation to suit individual cases and to set up objectionably bad precedent.

Can a single instance of any Officer of Government being so dealt with by Government at any time be cited by the Committee who so lightly recommend the change in the regulations and the legislation to suit its proposal, *quod est absurdum?*

All our leave regulations are framed on the Government regulations and that too on a greater liberal basis with regard to salaries, pensions, &c.

Has the Committee well understood the section for the salaries of the posts of the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer? I think not. Its attention is invited to Section 72 (2) (c) wherein it is explicitly specified that they "*shall* receive such monthly salary as the Corporation *shall, subject to the following limitations,* from time to time determine, that is to say, the monthly salary of the Municipal Executive Health Officer *shall not exceed* Rs. 2,000, and *shall not be less* than Rs. 1,500." Formerly the salary of the post was Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500 only, but by the special Act 2 of 1900, the minimum and the maximum of the salary were increased.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

The Corporation will be paying Dr. Turner a well deserved compliment by appointing him for another 5 years, although he is 57 years of age. I trust that notwithstanding the additional strain that he will be put to during the next term of office Dr. Turner will continue to discharge the duties of his office with the same energy and efficiency as before.

COWASJI JEHANGIR.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The Honorary Secretaries announce the following fresh subscriptions in aid of the Fund.—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 37,92,453-14-2. Subscriptions from Ratnagiri Branch Rs. 10,381-4-0, 9th Instalment from the people of Junagadh State Rs. 2,552-15-0, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas Esq. Rs. 1,500-0-0, The Yokohama Specie Bank, Bombay Rs. 1,000-0-0, The Thakor Saheb of Rajkote for October 750-0-0, Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch Rs. 628-11-10, Subscriptions from Halal Mahal, Panchmahals District and Rewakantha Agency Rs. 75-8-0, Subscriptions from Nasik District Rs. 67-6-0, 12th Instalment from Kaira District Rs. 60-5-0, 13th Monthly Donation, Manager, Government Central Press Rs. 58-12-2, "M. B. T." Rs. 50-0-0, 25th Instalment from Thana District Rs. 45-2-0, Capt. J. L. Eden Rs. 30-0-0, Messrs. T. Halson, F. Littlewood, A. Warmsley and D. Hallet Rs. 5 each Rs. 20-0-0, Mahalkari of Jhalod Rs. 18-12-10, Subscriptions from Chok Thandar Rs. 15-0-0 and Sums below Rs. 10 Rs. 6-0-0. Total Rs. 38,09,713-10-9.

CHRISTMAS HAMPER GIFT FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

The Italian Ladies' Committee in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following contributions in aid of the Christmas hamper gift for the Italian soldiers:—

Amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 2,451 plus Rs. 1,500, Mrs. L. R. G. Hayes Hon. Secretary of Bangalore Fete Rs. 360, Mr. John Faletti Cecil Hotel Simla Rs. 100, Through Mrs. M. L. Segre From English Sympathisers Rs. 280, Through Mrs. M. L. Segre From Swiss Sympathisers Rs. 135, Through Mrs. M. L. Segre From Japanese Rs. 150, Through Mrs. M. L. Segre Dott. Navarra Rs. 15, Through Mrs. M. L. Segre Miss Violet Franton Rs. 10, Through Mrs. M. Quintaba from D. Hormusji & Co. J. F. Karaka & Co., and Ayoon Khiji & Co., Rs. 50 each, S. R. Bomanji Rs. 25, H. Odian Rs. 60, Hills Sons & Co. Rs. 10, Abdul Currin Rs. 5, A Poor Sympathiser Rs. 10, F. E. Cornwall Rs. 5, A. Curtis Rs. 5, J. H. Vevers Rs. 5, A. Scoteh Sympathiser Rs. 25, X. Y. Z. Rs. 15, Through Mrs. L. Giacchetti Mr. Timosci Rs. 15, Bassum Rahimtoola & Sons Rs. 5, Mrs. F. Reed Rs. 5, Mrs. M. T. Madon Rs. 5, M. Duarte Rs. 5, O. Wharton Rs. 5, G. Dhondoo Rs. 5, F. J. S. Rs 5, J. S. Piment Rs. 5, Rustomjee Shapurji Rs. 5, J. P. Rs. 5, F. Graham Rs. 5, O. Goedsir Rs. 5, G. Jameson Rs. 5, B. Blair Rs 5, R. Coott Rs. 5, V. Morini Rs. 5, Luigi and Ettorino Morini Rs. 5.

Donations of less than Rs. 5 have also been received.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, the Editor of the "Hindu" gives a dinner on the 16th instant in honour of Sir Sankaran Nair, to which the editors of all Indian and European newspapers and magazines in Madras have been invited.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D-1

CHINA IN CO[illegible]

REVERSION TO MONARCHY.

THE POSITION OF YUAN SHI-KAI.

That China will not revert to a Monarchy, at least so long as Yuan Shi-kai has a controlling influence in the affairs of the country is the conviction of Sir F. T. Piggott, late Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hongkong, who writes as follows in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

If I were compelled to summarise Yuan's character in one sentence I should describe him as a strong man who is almost painfully conscious of his weakness at certain points. He certainly is not modest, and his rejection of the purple robe must not be put down to modesty. On the contrary, he has a firm belief in Yuan Shi-kai as the one man who is capable of bringing China through her difficulties, and he is resolute to act when he feels the necessity of emphasising this by action. Judging him by these actions I believe him to be thoroughly imbued with the constitutional doctrine that, as Head of the State, he is bound to act in defence of the State as the emergency demands, though every constitutional principle has to be set at naught; certainly no man in such a position has been compelled to act on it so often in so short a time.

THE WAGONS-LITS HOTEL TRAGEDY.

I am concerned now only with the charge which has so frequently been made against him, that he aims at becoming Dictator, or something higher—Emperor. There is always this undercurrent of suggestion in the criticism of all his actions; I shall content myself with referring to those occasions when criticism flamed up into a very transitory indignation.

The first was, at the time, familiarly known as "The Tragedy of the Wagons-Lits Hotel." A certain distinguished General was the guest of some officers at dinner at this well-known hotel. The evening had passed off merrily; the General was escorted with all ceremony to his carriage. As he passed through the gate in the city wall the carriage was stopped, he was taken out, put under arrest, and shot at dawn. Consternation spread through the city. Yuan was clearly usurping the dictatorship; the law had been set at naught; all men's lives were in jeopardy. It was certainly a Chinese way of doing things; but the thing done was the execution of a man known by the authorities to be fomenting rebellion.

The second was equally strong-handed, though less violent in method. The drafting of the Constitution had been entrusted to a Committee of the First House of Representatives. All honour had been done to them, and the Temple of Heaven was set apart for their deliberations. The Committee (of forty, if I remember rightly) was chosen by the House itself, and all parties were represented on it. Rather unwisely, as it seemed to many of us, the President had declined to nominate any members to serve on the Committee; and when, after the nature of their proposals became known, he sent delegates to point out the errors into which the Committee had fallen, they were politely but firmly refused admission. The draft, agreed to unanimously, was in fact a mere *olla podrida* of all sorts of conflicting principles, confused in statement, and often incomprehensible. One thing alone was clear that it aimed at the curtailment of the Presidential powers.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

Yuan Shi-kai promptly refused to have anything to do with it, nominated another Committee, and laid down what he conceived to be the fundamental principles of Presidential Government which he would alone accept. In fact, he behaved in the most unconstitutional manner and the walls of Peking resounded with denunciations. Yuan had showed himself in his true colours at last; here was the proof of what had always been said, that he was aiming at a dictatorship—or something higher. And yet, all the poor President had done was to lay down a few elementary propositions which a year-old law student would have advised as essential to the good government of the Republic.

And then came out of the clear blue sky one fine morning the *coup d'etat*, the famous Three Decrees by which the political party known as the *Kuomingtang* was extirpated root and branch, in the twinkling of an eye. Another such a hubbub arose as never was heard before even in Peking: "Unconstitutional!" of course it was, as every *coup d'etat* is from the nature of the thing. But a *coup d'etat* becomes constitutional if it falls within the principle of self-defence as applied to the State. It is justified by success; and this was more than justified, as all men thought, when it came to be known that the *Kuomingtang*, so far from being the political party it pretended to be, was a rebel organization with roots far-spreading into every province with its members sitting and openly plotting in both Houses of Parliament.

A MANCHU RESTORATION.

Not even Yuan knew how deeply rooted the organization was, nor did he foresee that by his action Parliament would be so reduced in numbers as to make its sittings impossible. But again the cry was raised. Yuan, as had always been said, was aiming at a dictatorship—or something higher. Yet what he had done was necessary, for it had saved China from perdition. Remembering these things, and many others, I am tempted with some confidence to say that nothing is further from the President's thoughts than to "assume the purple."

With equal confidence I venture still further; that the people will not thrust this honour on him; and if by any chance they, or any considerable section of them, were to do so, that Yuan Shi-kai will not accept it. It seems to follow that, if the Chinese people should once more demand for themselves a King, it will be one of the Manchu dynasty, or some remote descendant from the old Chinese Emperors; it will certainly not be Yuan Shi-kai.

W INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEMOLITION OF MARRIAGE MANDAP

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

VIRBHADRAPA SHARANAPPA v. SUB-OVERSEER TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF SHOLAPUR.

This was an application to transfer the case from the court of the Magistrate to that of the Sessions Judge at Sholapur. The facts are briefly these:—

The petitioner in view of an approaching marriage cermony at his place intimated to the Municipality of Sholapur in writing on the 5th of May 1915 that he wanted the space adjacent to his house for erecting a Mandap from the 15th May to the 15th June. A week after, the Municipality asked the petitioner to name any four days for erecting the Mandap, as no such permission could extend beyond four days under section 122 Sub-Section 4 of the District Municipal Act. On the 26th of May the petitioner again applied for permission. On the 31st of May the Acting Chief Officer of the Municipality who vacated his office that day is alleged to have given a written order to the overseer to the Municipality to demolish parts of the Mandap.

On the 1st June 1915 which was the marriage day, about two hours before the ceremony the overseer came with his men to execute the order. The petitioner at once sent his man to the President of the Municipality to countermand the order and before the result was known the work of demolition began.

The prosecution case is that while in that act six or seven persons obstructed the coolies at work on the top of the Mandap assaulting one or two; the Mandap came down by the weight of all these men, with the result that all fell to the ground. It is alleged that the petitioner and his brother abetted some of the accused to assault the overseer after the fall of the Mandap and in consequence he was assaulted. A *Panchnama* was made and it was found that seven persons were injured by the fall, six of them being of the petitioner's party. The petitioner's son Basappa one of the accused, immediately gave information to the Sub-Inspector of Police. A criminal complaint of hurt against the overseer and his subordinate was filed by one Vithal, one of the accused in the court of the Bench Magistrates which was subsequently transferred to the City Magistrate's court on the 7th June. The Municipality filed a criminal complaint against the petitioner under section 125 District Municipal Act and the case was still pending. On the 20th June the Police without any written complaint from the overseer started Police investigation against the petitioner and 15 others under sections 353 and 147 and sent up the charge sheet to the City Magistrate on the 25 June. Also on the 20th June the petitioner's son Malappa and another, two accused who had sustained injuries and had to be under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon for over two months had filed a complaint against the overseer, his subordinate Abdulla and the two Municipal Councillors for hurt under sections 325 and 114 I. P. Code.

Thus there were four different cases in the court of the city Magistrate. The hearing of two cases only had finished viz. (1) against the petitioner and 15 others; (2) by Mallappa against the overseer and the Municipal Councillors. The Magistrate discharged the four accused out of the sixteen in the first case and charges were framed against the petitioner and eleven others under sections 147 and 149 of the I. P. Code. On the very day after the charges were framed in the first case, all the accused in the case by Mallappa were discharged under section 253 Cr. P. Code. In the order of discharge the Magistrate it was urged by the petitioner, did not at all notice that the case of Malappa was that he was actually assaulted by the accused whom he prosecuted. The judgment showed that the Magistrate supposed that Malappa complained only of the injuries caused to him by the fall of the Mandap.

Under those circumstances the petitioner urged that the Magistrate should be ordered the commit the case to the Court of Sessions at Sholapur. As the petitioner feared that a fair and impartial trial could no be had before the Magistrate, he having formed an opinion in favour of the overseer and his party and against the petitioner and the co-accused. The police having taken up the case against the petitioner and others without any written complaint from the overseer nineteen days after the occurrence it was highly desirable that the trial should be before the Sessions Court. The case involved the proper interpretation of the scope of section 122 sub-section 4 of the District Municipal Act and the rules made thereunder.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel rejected the application.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. G. S. Mulgaukar appeared for the applicant.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HAJI MOOSA ABA v. ABOO MAHOMED PUNJANI.

This was the hearing of a rule dated the 30th of August 1915, taken out on behalf of the applicant, the first defendant in suit No. 332 of 1907, calling upon the respondent-plaintiff, as to why a review of the judgment and decretal order of Reference dated the 12th of October 1911 should not be granted.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the 1st defendant in support of the rule.

Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

Briefly, the material facts giving rise to the granting of this rule are as follows:—

On 16th May 1905, the firm of Ebrahim Haji Sulleman and Co., was adjudicated insolvents on the application of certain creditors of the firm and all its property including its outstandings at Bombay and Calcutta were vested in the Official Assignee of Bombay. On 19th July 1905, and 6th August 1906, the order of Adjudication against four partners of the firm was set aside on the ground that they were minors and were not partners in the said firm. On 3rd October 1906, the order of Adjudication against Ebrahim Haji Sulleman, who was alleged to be the only partner of the firm was revoked and all proceedings taken thereon were declared annulled and discharged.

Meanwhile, however, before the order of Adjudication against Ebrahim Haji Sulleman was revoked, the Official Assignee had sold and conveyed all the outstandings appearing in the books of account of the Bombay and Calcutta branches of the firm to one Sulleman Cassam Peeroo Mahomed for a sum of Rs. 35,000, on 6th June 1906.

PLAINTIFF AS BENAMIDAR.

At the hearing of the suit before Mr. Justice Davar on 10th Octobebr 1911, three issues were raised on behalf of the defendant, the first one of which was whether the assignments dated 6th June 1906 and 5th July 1906, were not fraudulently obtained from the Official Assignee. It was alleged by the first defendant in his affidavit in support of the pressure that the plaintiff-respondent who purchased those outstandings from Cassam Peeroo Mahomed who in turn purchased them from the Official Assignee, was related to the said Ebrahim Haji Sulleman being his cousin and had no means of buying the said outstandings and that the real purchaser was the firm of Ebrahim Haji Sulleman itself and that the plaintiff acted merely as its Benamidar and that the insolvent firm by practising fraud on the Official Assignee purchased its own outstandings.

ALLEGATION OF FRAUD.

At the hearing of this suit, however, the defendant not being in possesion of sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation of fraud as raised in the first issue, abandoned the first three issues and consented to the matter being referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. In 1908 however, a similar suit filed by the plaintiff against another firm to recover Rs. 41,000 due by them to the firm of Ebrahim Haji Sulleman was dismissed by Mr. Justice Chitty of the Calcutta High Court. In that suit the plaintiff had admitted in his cross-examination that the assignment of the outstandings was obtained frandulently from the Official Assignee and he being severely cross-examined had abandoned the suit.

On the ground, therefore, that he had now sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation of fraud raised in the first three issues which were then abandoned, the applicant (first defendant) submitted that a review should be granted to him.

Mr. Mirza, in showing cause submitted that for such an application under O. 47 R. I. the perior of limitation was 20 days. This application being made after four years, could not be said to be made within 20 days under section 5 of the Limitation Act. Counsel submitted that there was not sufficient ground for such a long delay. It was within the defendant's knowledge from the beginning that this alleged fraud had been practised on him. What were the materials, besides the admissions made by his client in the High Court at Calcutta. The defendant had been very negligent in acquiring the knowledge which he said he had now got. Counsel submitted that the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Davar (for the applicant) was not called upon to address the Court in support of the rule.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

JUDGMENT.

This case and the parties to this case have been so often before me that my recollection of all that has been said in the proceedings is very clear. Although the suit came on for hearing before me nearly 4 years ago and was heard on the 10th or 12th of October 1911, I recollect what actually took place before me on those occasions when first the issues were abandoned by the first defendant's counsel. They were abandoned because the first defendant although he had great suspicions as to the honesty of the assignment by which the plaintiff became the owner of outstandings of Ebrham Suleman's firm, he had no materials to establish this suspicion and prove the truth of those suspicions. The insolvent's firm taking the insolvents' own statement at the date when he was adjudicated insolvent had outstandings to the extent of 5 lakhs and fifty thousand rupees. The insolvent never filed his schedule and the outstandings were sold for Rs. 35,000. The purchaser in his turn assigned over to the present plaintiff. The defendants contend that the assignment obtained from the Official Assignee was obtained by fraud and that the man who obtained it never had money to pay for them and it was really the insolvent's money which was paid to the Official Assignee. At the hearing before me it was admitted that it was a case of great suspicion and the defendant was not in a position to place before the Court any substantial evidence to prove fraud and it was under suggestion of the Court that led the Counsel for the first defendant to abandon the three issues which he had raised. The matter was then referred to the Commissioner and further hearing of certain other issues stood over. It appears that in the meanwhile events were transpiring in Calcutta. The plaintiff filed a suit to recover large sums of money from certain defendants residing and carrying on business in Calcutta. That suit is No. 94 of 1908. It appears that the plaintiff did not have as easy a time in Calcutta as he had in Bombay before me. He tried his very best as appears from proceedings to keep out of witness box but had eventually under the stress of Court's order to go in and give evidence. He seems to have been subjected to a most searching and most destructive cross-examination at the hands of an eminent counsel of the Calcutta Bar, Mr. Sinha. Mr. Sircar who appeared for him at the end of 4 days' cross-examination of his client unconditionally submitted to a dismissal of his suit with costs. The whole of that cross-examination seems to be directed to prove that the assignment to himself and his nominee was obtained by fraud from the Official Assignee of Bombay. It appears that the Official Assignee did all that was possible to realise as good a sum from these outstandings as could be obtained. He invited offers, he advertised, put up the outstandings for sale by public auction but could get no offer from any outsiders and eventually he had no option but to accept this offer. At that time there was no room for the remotest suspicion that the man who was making the offer was really a nominee of the insolvent and that the insolvent himself was practically buying up good outstandings worth more than 5 lakhs of rupees for Rs. 35,000 thus depriving all his creditors of the benefit of these outstandings. The conduct and action of the plaintiff in the Calcutta suit are sufficient to justify the present application of the defendant to this court. The issues were abandoned in the absence of materials to establish fraud that was pleaded. Plaintiff's cross-examination and the documents produced by the defendants in the Calcutta suit, the admissions made by him in that cross-examination, were not at the disposal of the first defendant in the present suit. They are now available and he desires to make use of this and for that purpose he wishes to revive the abandoned issues and asks me to try them. When a petition was presented to me and rule applied for, I anxiously considered the question of delay. I admitted the petition and excused delay but I told the learned counsel who moved, that that was subject to what would be said by the other side at the hearing of the rule.

I have now heard Mr. Mirza's elaborate arguments on merits and on the question of delay. There is no doubt a good deal of force in what Mr. Mirza has urged so far as delay was concerned but I am satisfied that the delay was unavoidable and the first defendant could not make his application to me before he did make it. Under the circumstances I confirm the order excusing delay and hold that the first defendant has satisfied the Court that there was sufficient reason for not making the application to the Court before. The plaintiff is in Bombay to-day. He arrived here some time ago in pursuance of an order I made for his personal attendance which order I made when the rule came on for argument at the first hearing, and it is to be noticed that he has again followed the same tactics which he attempted to follow in Calcutta; and if a certain amount of prejudice is created against him it is entirely due to those tactics. When the rule was brought on for argument before me on the 20th September. I found that the plaintiff had made no affidavit to meet the allegations of fraud against him but had taken refuge behind the back of his solicitor. I ordered that he should appear before me and adjourned the hearing of rule. The object of this order was well understood that the plaintiff should on oath deny allegations of fraud against him. I asked Mr. Mirza to-day if his client had made an affidavit. I was prepared to give him all facilities to make an affidavit but Mr. Mirza deliberately said that his client was advised not to make it. It was either bad advice or wise advice. If the allegations of fraud were true then the advise was very bad. Mr. Mirza states that he did not think it necessary for the plaintiff to make this affidavit and deliberately chose to argue this rule in spite of the open statement by the Court that such a course would create a prejudice against the plaintiff. Mr. Mirza has taken the risk; the prejudice is obvious and the inference irresistible that the plaintiff dare not take the risk of swearing that he was a *bona fide* purchaser of the outstandings. He has failed to plead on oath that the fraud alleged against him is not true; and in view of this inference which I say is irresistible, and his declining to make this affidavit, trying to keep out of Bombay and only coming under stress of the Court's order, all these make me feel that there is room for investigating these three issues, which were abandoned for want of materials, but which materials are now available. Whether they are sufficient or not will be decided after investigation. Under the circumstances I hold that the 1st defendant is entitled to be excused the delay, that he has established to my satisfaction that there was sufficient reason for his not making the application earlier. I make rule for review absolute, set aside the abandoning of the issues and direct the suit to be on the board for trial on 1st Monday after vacation; costs to be costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the 1st defendant Messrs. Khanderaro Laud and Mehta.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Mr. Muncher-shaw, B. Chothia.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF OCTOBER.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

39-14—424-13—Bhimji and Co, Amerchand Madhowji and Co a firm v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co, Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

902-13.—Jehangir S M & H, The Pioneer Bank Ltd., v. Tripurari B Kantharia, & anr.

211-15.—Pocha & Co, Himchand Motichand v. Bhawan Dossa & anr.

295-15.—J. A. Valles, Amboo Tatya Garji & anr, v. Bapoo Mankoo Chowgoolay, & ors, Manecklal & Co.

322-15.—Mulji & Th, Dwarkadas Gangadas v. Nawabzada Ahmedkhan Abdul Kadar Khan & anr.

825-15.—Bhimji & Co, Shinivasdas Sitaram Bavri v. Luchmandas Dwarkadas Ramchandra.

929-15.—Smetham B & Co, Jairam Bhana v. Nanabhai Purshotam Pathare.

936-15.—N C Dalal, Mahomedbhai Usufbhai v. Balmakundrai A Desai.

948-15.—Patell & Edge Fatmabai, widow, v. Ahmedalli Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Merwanji K & Co.

950-15.—In Person, Nanu Hormusji & Co, a firm, v. Ramdas Mulji.

960-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bharmal Shripal, a firm, v. Budh'al Shobharam, a firm, Wadia G & Co.

963-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Boyce & Co, a firm, v. Pestonji Bomanji Guzder.

964-14.—Payne & Co., Purshotam Devkaram, a firm, v. Kahandas Jamnadas, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co. Wadia G & Co.

975-15.—Khambatta & Co, Kering Rupchand & Co, a firm, v W F Shore.

985-15.—Khambatta & Co, Nowroji Hormusji v. Dossabhai Rustomji Daruwalla, Merwanji K & Co.

1006-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hiralal Ramgopal, a firm, v. Shrinarayan Ramchand, & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

1009-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hiralal Ramgopal, a firm, v. Shrinarayan Ramchand, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1023-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Prur De Saone & Co, a firm, v. Harilal Mohandas & anr.

1030-15.—Smetham B & Co, J H Elliot & Co. Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Balaji Bhao Godanbe, Matubhai J & M.

1042-15.—Captain & V, Prier de Saone & Co, a firm, v. Pratapsingji Amersinghji & ors.

1043-15.—Captain & V, Prier de Saone & Co, a firm, v. Kanahialal Vithuldas, a firm.

1045-15.—Captain & V, Prier de Saone & Co, a firm, v. Pratapsingji Amersinghji & ors.

1047-15.—Nanu H & Co, Balkrishna Vishnu Vaigankar & anr, v. Sadashiv Jivappa Angolkar.

1054-15.—N C Dalal, Maneckchand Kissondas Mutha v. Nawalram Harnaram.

1062-15.—Patell & Ez, Cassam Ibrahim Javeri v. Ally Noormahomed, Little & Co.

1094-15.—Matubhai J & M, Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia v. Memon Ismail Ahmed.

1113-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Framji Hormusji Sethna v. Lakhmidas Goculdas, Mans H M & Co.

1115-15.—Crawford B & Co, Geo Service & Co, a firm, v. Narbadashanker Harjiwan Joshi.

Undefended New Long Causes.

845-15.—Ard H. D & Co, Thakardas Atmaram v. Mongivahu & anr.

910-15.—Khund L & M, Vasant Vithal Samant v. Jagannath Vithal Samant.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and M, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain and V, Part heard, 10-8-15.

894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and C.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and G.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Aboobacker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v Abubakar Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Th. Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

551-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Monghilal a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld, Crawford B and Co.

189-15—Madhowji K and C, Damodherdas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H the Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I. v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After Appeal Court Work is Over.

For Ex-parte Decree.

597-15—Captain and Vaidya, Velji Kara v Dayal Khatao and ors, against 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants only.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

858-14.—Mans H M and Co, Mariambibi widow v. Ashabai widow and ors, F. P Pavri, Pavri, Part heard.

Short Causes.

979-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Jotaram Kedarnath, a firm, Kanga & Sayani.

871-15.—Motichand & D, The National Financing & Com, Corpn Ld, v. Rusom Ardeshir Engineer & ors.

904-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Kavasji Edalji Bottliwalla v. Yeshwant Krishnarao Rane, Unwalla P & P.

988-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Rustomji Muncherji Kooka v. Dholumal Versimal.

Long Causes.

94-15—Malvi H M and R, Fulchand a firm v Prithviraj Bhagwandas a firm and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

173-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kadardina and ors, Mulla and M, Jehangir M and S, Little & Co.

78-15.—D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v. Chimabai & anr, Jehangir M & S.

440.15.—Madlik & Chh, Kanji Ludha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veti & ors, Sub & G, Kh L & M.

1240-14.—In person, Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

244-15.—Patell & Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

513-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Gulabrai Moogatrai & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zadha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.

746-14.—Jud & S, Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G & Co.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co, R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera & ors, Deph F D.

220-15.—Jeh G & B, N Fatehalli & Co, a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

22-15—Ardesir H D and Co Thakoredas Atmaram v Moghibai, Captain and Vaidya.

294-14—Judah and Solomon, Bhagwant Bhimaji Kalo and ors v Bayaji Kashaba Kale and ors, Jamsetji R and D. Khand L and M, Sabnis and Gore.

184-15—Jehangir G and B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co a firm v Kalidas Nathoo and anr, in person, Jamsetji R and D.

193-15—Manecklal and Co, Gangoobai widow v Vithal Manohar Chiman and ors, Mehta D and Lalji, Rustomji and Gin, Manecklal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal (in Chambers.)

1116-15.—Dikshet & Pur, Pooranmal Goolji Shaigham, v. Vasant Sadashev Dhotre & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v Adaibhai Sobhaji &Co a firm & ors, v. Adaibhai Sobhaji & Co, a firm & ors, Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

1501-14—Sabnis and G, Popatlal Mulchand v Dadoba Damaji Pathare and ors, Jehangir M and S, D J Mantri.

For Settlement of Issues.

1034-15.—Mulji & Tha, Hiralal Chotalal v. Ranchaddas Vallabhai & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Short Cause.

932-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

786-15—Motichand and D, Hakimji Adamji v Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhai and ors, against 3rd defendant only, 7-9-15.

Commercial Cause.

732-15—Patell and Ez, Messrs Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed a firm v Adamji Jaferji a firm, Motichand and D.

966-15.—Crawford B & Co, Messrs. C Boggeana & Co, a firm, v. The Arab Steamers, Ltd, Little & Co.

Long Causes.

686.15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v. Dr. Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

221-14—Daphtary F and D, Haridas Naranji and anr v Khimji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

252-15—Craigie B and Caroe, The Textile Mafg Co Ltd v Solomon Brothers Ltd, Soonderdas and Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulia Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thakker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328.15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hrjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Narbar Wasudev Raddi and anr, Shroff D and D, Manecklal and Co, as settled.

809-14.—Matubhai J & M, Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14.—Nadirsha & D, Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors, Ragh N & Co, Maneck & Co.

1427-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C Dalal.

559-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Vussonji Doongersey v. Ebji Oomersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15.—Dubash & Co, Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co, a firm, v. Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D & D.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshadas, Dastur & Co.

577-15.—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L & M.

578-15.—Madh K & Ch, Morarji Vussonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15.—Patell & Eze, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ld, Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & Lalji, Laxmibai, widow, v. Pariatibai, widow & anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

1070-15.—Nadirsha & S, Dewobai v. Keshowrao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B & Co.

Before the Prothonatary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 26 of 1915.—In Person, Manick Vithal Gawad v. Dasrat Vithal Gawad & anr, A Tyabji.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FORGERS SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Sub-Inspector Barodia of the C. I. D. charged Hiralal Dheerjung, Sunder Narayan and Benee Konee with giving false evidence, using as genuine a forged document and with abetment.

It was proved that one Dwarka Jingoon had field a suit in the Court of Small Causes against the first accused Hiralal, on account of his wages and had asked for permission to sue as a pauper. When the matter came if before the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Hiralal produced a receipt alleged to have been passed by Dwarka, before two witnesses, Sunder and Ramaprasad Durga, for Rs. 14. Sunder stated before the Registrar that Rs. 14 were paid in his presence at Hiralal's shop at Madanpura, and Dwarka wrote it personally and signed it, and that Sunder was a witness to it all. Dwarka denied the signature as his and it was found that the receipt was a forgery, and was prepared by the third accused, a resident of Madanpura.

The Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted the first two accused, and sentenced the first accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 175, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was given a day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 75, in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The third accused was acquitted.

AN INGENEOUS CHEAT.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Sub-Inspector Barodia of the C.I.D. charged one Dhondu Laxaman Masurekar with cheating Wasudev Ramchandra Apte and Sadashiv Govind of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively on the misrepresentation of getting them employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mills.

The facts of the case are that the accused met the complainants on different dates at an astrologer's house and there promised them an employment in the Jacob Sassoon Mills on Rs. 40 per month, provided they paid him the sums stated above, which they did. The accused took the complainants once or twice to the mill premises but failed to get them an employment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and two months on the second charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

The accused was sentenced on three other similar charges to another three months' hard labour by the same Magistrate.

A MUSICAL OLD OFFENDER.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, Inspector Sykes charged Ramchandra Gopal, aged 22, with cheating Rev. Laxman Hari in respect of a pair of tablas and sitar, valued at Rs. 16, collectively.

The facts are the accused went to the complainant's servant and told him that a Mr. Palmer had asked for a loan of these instruments. They were handed to the accused, but it was subsequently learnt, that Mr. Palmer had not sent the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had four previous convictions.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Oct. 11.

Although the provisions of the Defence of India Act have been extended to the Benares district with effect from the 7th instant, the names of the Commissioners that will constitute the Special Tribunal to try the Benares Conspiracy Case have not yet been announced. The hearing of the case is fixed for to-morrow, but most likely it will again be postponed till the appointment of a Special Tribunal. The question as to the admission of press representatives has also not yet been decided.

COLOMBO ITEMS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

The first meeting of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Governor to enquire into the organisation of the police and to advise what measures are required for strengthening or re-organising the force was held yesterday. The Chief Justice presided.

The Chamber of Commerce has placed on record its Committee's satisfaction at the proposal made by the Governor that the Colony should contribute towards the financial needs of the Empire.

Mr. Ian. P. MacDonald, C.C.S., 2nd Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve, has been appointed A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding and has taken up duties from October 1st.

LATE SIR ARTHUR KER.

The following resolution has been passed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association:—

The Executive Committee of the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association record with deep sorrow the death of their esteemed colleague, the late Sir Arthur Ker and the loss which this Association has thereby sustained. They respectfully offer to Lady Ker their sincere sympathy in her great affliction—both on their own behalf and on that of the whole Association in India. Besides being a Member of the Executive Committee, Sir Arthur Ker has held, for many years, the important position of Honorary Treasurer to the Indian Branch.

SURAT GAMBLING CASE

ALL ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

KIKABHAI GETS SIX WEEKS' SIMPLE IMPISONMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Oct. 11.

Mr. A. F. Dalal, City Magistrate, gave judgment in the gambling case in which Mr. Malcom R. Kothawala, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, charged Kikabhai Tayabali, Rama Govan, Dawood Bhai Hassambhai, Rustomjee Khurshedjee, Rustomji Aderji, Dawoodbhai Issabhai, Narsinhlal Dalsukhram, Abdul Salam, Laloo Dharamchand, Cavasji Fakerji, Munchersha Rustomjee, Kalianchand Fatechand, and Gulam Ali Alibhai, with gambling in a house stituated in Kuversing's Street, Begumpur, on the night of the 23rd August.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution. The first accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Balvantrao. The other accused were defended by Messrs. Jamshedji Antia, Cavasji Burjorji and Dhunjishaw Burjorji, pleaders.

The prosecution had withdrawn the charge against accused Laloo Dhuramchand, who was discharged accordingly.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. But Rustomji Khurshedji, after the evidence was led to certain extent, presented an application to the Court, in which he regretted having given a false statement on the day of the first hearing that he was not gaming on the night in question. He said that that statement was made by him at the instigation of Kikabhai and through his folly. In the application he admitted that he was gambling with the other accused. He pleaded for mercy.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate in giving judgment in the first case observed that the point to be determined in the case was whether the 13 accused were found in any common gaming house playing with cards for money wager. After criticising the evidence the Magistrate held that defence-witness Nagindas, who was the owner of the house, was in a position to know what was going on in the house, but he preferred to gloss it over for obvious reasons, because he was an interested witness. The furniture found in the house was not at all that was usually seen in ordinary clubs. Two tarpaulins, two lamps and cards found in the house went to prove that it was a gaming house and not a club. It was a strange assemblage of people of different castes and occupations, with no common tie or affinity to each other in anyway, except gambling. He found all the accused guilty. The money found showed that gambling was indulged on an extensive scale in the house and commission was taken by the accused Kika.

THE SENTENCES.

He fined Kika Rs. 100 or in default 7 days' simple imprisonment. He fined the other accused Rs. 50, or in default 6 days' imprisonment. One-fourth part of the fine was to be sent to the Police Superintendent for distribution among those who were instrumental in bringing this offence to light.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

KIKABHAI AND SULTAN CONVICTED.

LATER.

The City Magistrate delivered judgment in the second gambling case also, in which at the instance of Mr. Malcom Kothavala, Kikabhai Tyabhai was charged with keeping a common gaming house, with managing it and with lending money to gamblers under clauses a c and d of section 4 of the Sombay Gambling Act. Another man named Sultan Nathu was also stood charged with abetment.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment observed the question to be decided was whether the house was a common gaming house and whether Kika as occupier or having use of it used the same for the purposes of a common gaming house and advanced money to gamblers frequently and also whether Sultan, the second accused assisted Kika in the gambling business. He found all points in the affirmative. In the Magistrate's opinion there was nothing to indicate that the house was used as a club, as the defence had tried to show. The accused Kika was the greater sinner. Taking his age into consideration the Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks', simple imprisonment. Sultan was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

The Magistrate praised Mr. Malcom Kothawala for the part he had taken in bringing the offenders to book and Mr. Gandhi for the thoroughness and fairness with which he had put the case before the Court.

KIKABHAI RELEASED ON BAIL.

LATER.

Mr. Balavantrao, pleader for Kikabhai, applied to the Sessions Judge this evening to release his client on bail, pending his appeal. The Judge ordered the release of Kikabhai on two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

At the Colombo Police Court the Magistrate took advantage of a case of assault by a Burmese priest on another Burmese priest to summon all the Burmese priests before him and told them that being in a strange country it was not right for them to quarrel with one another. That was the third occasion in which he had to punish a Burmese priest for quarreling among themselves. In the case before him he fined the accused. His Worship hoped that the head-priest would see that in future no quarrels occurred, else, the Magistrate said, he would have to place them under police surveilance.

IN THE BRITISH LINE.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.

TOMMY AMUSES HIMSELF.

Heaven knows there is enough pain out here to make a little sport not only permissible behind the fighting lines, but a necessity for the sanity and normal-mindedness of our soldiers, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs to the "Daily Telegraph," from the General Headquarters of the British Army in France. Our men's instinct for this will not be thwarted, and is rightly encouraged by their officers, who make a duty of stamping out incipient pessimism. So, very close to death in the war-zone, one finds a spirit of playfulness, and startling contrasts of suffering and gaiety, separated by no more than a fie'd or two.

I remember, as long ago as last March, watching the edge of a battle, which began with a concentrated bombardment, and ended with an infantry attack on some enemy's trenches. Men were undergoing the great ordeal of fire through that haze of smoke, and below the incessant flash of bursting shell, but amidst all the din of guns I heard the shouts and cheers of some Royal Scots in a field less than a mile away from where I stood, and a shrill whistle blowing. They were playing a game of football, careless of the deadly game so close to them.

An Australian officer out here saw the same contrast of comedy and tragedy in close juxtaposition only a few days ago, and in a speech to some troops who had been enjoying a concert behind the lines he praised them for the spirit revealed by such incidents. "Some people," he said, "may think it callous that men should play while their comrades are being killed. But out here we know that those who do so are ready to finish their games and go into the battle when their times comes, and fight as gallantly as those who went before. It's the game that keeps their spirit up."

JOURNALISM UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The spirits of men who have been for a long spell in the trenches are wonderfully revived by the sports which are now organised in the camps, and a week or two ago, when I went to one of these meetings, it was a splendid thing to see the keenness and zest with which a body of London Territorials competed in the various events. A band was playing, and there were refreshment tents under the cover of the woods, and for a little while the grim side of war was forgotten. Last night again I went into a camp where a field ambulance is established, and where in a barn lay a number of wounded men, who were the victims of that daily list of casualties which are brought down from the trenches with horrible regularity, although there is "nothing doing" at the front. They lay here on their stretchers, very quiet under two blankets, and in another barn the men who had carried them down at the risk of their own lives were playing cards, laughing at the freaks of luck. Overhead came a British aeroplane promptly shelled by German "Archibalds."

In the field across the hedge was an enormous crater which had been scooped out by a 12in. shell, whose base, weighing 1501b., had hurtled backwards for 200 yards and burst very close to the wounded men. While I stood watching the card players some shrapnel shells were bursting over a neighbouring wood, but did not spoil the laughter over the game in the barn, nor the meditations of the literary corporal on a biscuit-box, who was editing the next week's number of "The Lead-Slinger," and composing his editorial notes.

"A future subscriber", he was writing, "hopes it will be a Hooge success." He explained that the title of the paper had nothing to do with plumbing, "although many of the staff had water on the brain, and are light-headed, and full of gas." There might be shells overhead, but the comic poet of the West Riding Field Ambulance was in a playful mood, and not to be put off his parody of "There is a tavern in the town." His first lines were a good beginning:

"There is a cavern in the ground,
In the ground,
Where in the winter I am drowned,
I am drowned."

THE SECRET OF COURAGE.

There are many of these literary publications in the trenches and behind the lines. One day, perhaps, many of them will find their way into the British Museum as historical relics of the great world-war. If so, posterity will acknowledge the sense of homour of those men who fought in 1915. It is a humour which jests at death, and finds the spirit of mirth in the discomforts and dangers of the trenches and the dug-outs.

Most divisions now have their dramatic entertainments, and draw upon the wealth of talent in their ranks. Some weeks ago I went to one of them only a few miles from the German lines. It was held in an old sugar factory, and I shall long remember the impressions of the place, with 700 or 800 men sitting in the gloom of that big, broken, barn-like building, where strange bits of machinery loomed through the darkness, and where through gashes in the walls stars twinkled. There was a smell of clay and moist sugar and tarpaulin and damp khaki, and chloride of lime, very pungent in one's nostrils, but when the curtain went up on a well-fitted stage and "The Follies" began their performance the squalor of the place did not matter. What mattered was the enormous whimsicality of Bombardier Williams at the piano, and the outrageous comicality of a tousled-haired soldier with a red nose, who described how he had run away from Mons, "with the best of you," and the light-heartedness of a performance which could have gone straight to a London music-hall and brought down the house with jokes and songs made up in dug-outs and front-line trenches.

From the great audience of soldiers there were yells of laughter, though the effect of shells arriving at unexpected moments in untoward circumstances was a favourite theme of the jesters. Many of the men there were going into the trenches that night again, and there would be no fun in the noise of the shells, but they went more gaily and with stronger hearts, I am sure, because of the laughter which had roared through the old sugar factory.

DRAMA AND VARIETY.

And a night or two ago I went to another concert and heard the same gaiety of men who have been through a year of war. It was in an open field under a velvety sky studded with innumerable stars. Nearly a thousand soldiers trooped through the gates and massed before the little canvas theatre. In front a small crowd of Flemish children squatted on the grass, not understanding a word of the jokes, but laughing in shrill delight at the antics of soldier-Pierrots. The cornerman was a funny fellow, and his by-play with a stout Flemish woman round the flap of the canvas screen to whom he made amorous advances while his comrades were singing sentimental ballads, was truly comic. The hit of the evening was when an Australian behind the stage gave an unexpected imitation of a laughing jackass.

There was something indescribably weird and wild and grotesque in that prolonged cry of cocking unnatural mirth. An Australian by my side said, "Well done! Exactly right!" and the Flemish children shrieked with joy, without understanding the meaning of the noise. Old, old songs belonging to the Early Victorian age were given by soldiers who had great emotion and broke down sometimes in the middle of a verse. There were funny men dressed in the Mother Twankey style, or in burlesque uniforms who were greeted with yells of laughter by their comrades. An Australian giant played some clever card tricks, and another Australian recited Kipling's "Gunga-Din" with splendid fire. And between every "turn" the soldiers in the field roared out a chorus:

"Jolly good song,
Jolly well sung,
If you can think of a better you're welcome to try
But don't forget the singer is dry,
Give the poor beggar some beer!"

A touring company of mouth organ musicians is having a great success in the war zone. But apart from all these organised methods of mirth, there is a funny man in every billet who plays the part of Court jester, and shows it whatever the state of the weather or the risks of war. The British soldier will have his game of "House" or "Crown and Anchor" even on the edge of the shell storm, and his little bit of sport wherever there is room to stretch his legs. It is a playful army, and those who see, as I am seeing, the daily tragedy of war, never ceasing, always adding to the sum of human suffering, are not likely to discourage that playfulness.

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RUSSIAN POLITICS

DUMA'S SACRIFICE.

A MOMENTOUS SITTING.

Actuated by the highest motives of patriotism, the Duma has accepted prorogation without any further public manifestation of its own views on the present internal situation, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing on September 17. It has, however, charged its President to beg audience of the Monarch, and permission to report to him on what are the sentiments, at once of its own overwhelming majority and, as it firmly believes, of the vast bulk of the nation. That, in brief, is the substance of yesterday's events in the Taurido Palace.

The situation which confronted the agitated groups of members who congragated early yesterday morning in the Catherine Hall, as the great lobby of the Parliament House is called, appeared to be a very extraordinary one. Up to the last moment it would seem that M. Goremykin had one or two supporters among his colleagues in the Cabinet for his policy of proroguing the Duma against its own wish, and that of the country; but yesterday it was reported that these last props had fallen away from him, and that the final responsibility for the course adopted by the Government must fall on his shoulders, and his alone.

Whether or not this is the fact, it was certainly generally believed, and in such circumstances, the moderation displayed by the chamber is all the more praiseworthy. The conjuncture, it was judged, called for a supreme effort of self-suppression in the interests of the country and of the common cause which is being fought for on the battlefield, and the Duma showed itself capable of this sacrifice.

THE LAST SITTING.

What it had become certain was to be the last sitting before the prorogation had been timed to begin at eleven o'clock, but the important preliminary work which had to be done in the committee-rooms delayed the commencement for four hours. First, the Council of Seniors' Standing Committee, in which all parties are represented, and the chief function of which is to draw up the Order of the Day, assembled to consider the course to be followed with regard to the prorogation decree. Here the Cadets and Progressives brought up their proposal that the parties should reply to the prorogation by withdrawing their members from the Special War Commissions which are co-operating with the various Ministries concerned in the furnishing of military supplies. This plan was, however, earnestly opposed by the Octobrist, M. Dmitriykoff, the Secretary of the Duma.

The pressing business of the meeting was, however, the Order of the Day. On the paper were two or three items of business, including the election of members to represent the Chamber on the Commission which is being got together to care for the refugees, who are flocking into the interior of Russia by thousands, from the areas recently occupied by the enemy. There was a strong feeling that this business should be disposed of before the Ukase was read, but the Party of Workers intimated that if a single item was discussed they must take the opportunity of laying before the country their views on the policy of prorogation.

It had, however, by this time become clear that a large majority of the House was in favour of avoiding anything which might aggravate the conflict at the present moment and have an unsettling effect on the country, and it was accordingly resolved to confine the sitting exclusively to the reading of the decree of prorogation.

CHEERS FOR THE TSAR.

This decision was subsequently communicated by the Members of the Council of Seniors to their respective parties, who promptly approved it. Subsequently a joint gathering of the Block parties was held, at which it appeared that the proposal to withdraw from the special committees had now lost important adherents among the Cadets. At a further conference of the party this question was left open and dependent on the development of events.

It was on the stroke of three when President Rodzianko appeared in his place in the Hall of Session. Without loss of time he opened the sitting with the words: "I invite the members of the Imperial Duma to hear standing the Ukase of the Ruling Senate." In response to this summons all the members rose in their places, but the Progressive party of Workers and Socialists, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, hurriedly left the Chamber. The text of the Ukase was then read out by one of the President's staff, and M. Rodzianko himself rounded it rapidly off with the call, "Cheers for the Sovereign Emperor." These were given with great cordiality. This momentous sitting of the Duma, so eloquent in its silence, was brought to a close in something like five minutes.

Members flocked out of the Chamber, and again congregated by parties in the committee-rooms to discuss the possibilities of the immediate future. In these deliberations it was decided by the Block that at least half of their members should remain in the capital during the continuance of the prorogation.

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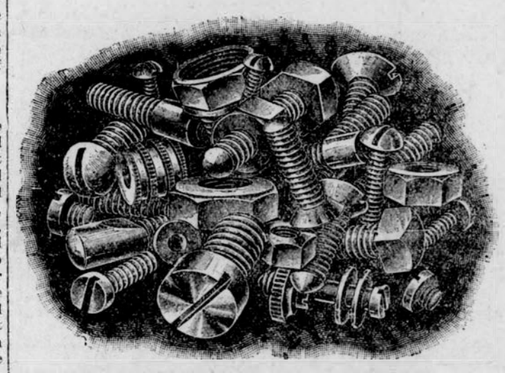
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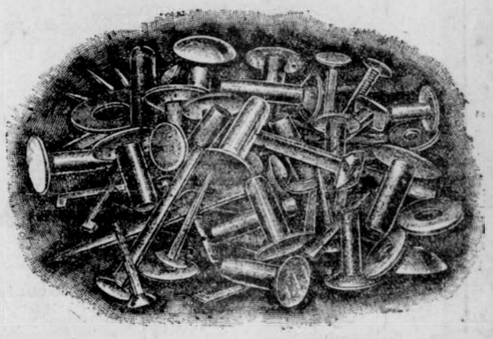
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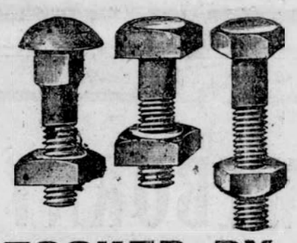
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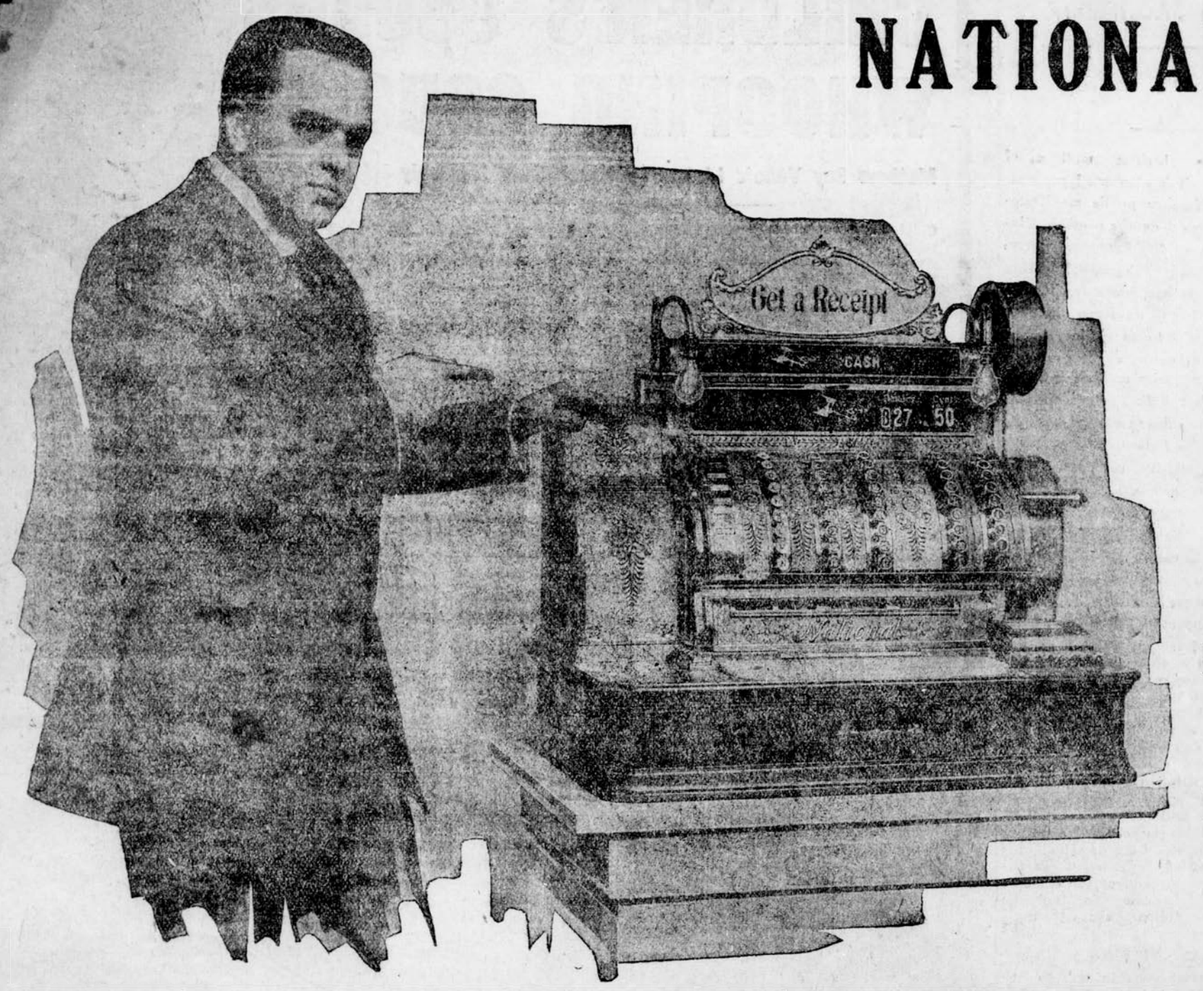
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